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Delicious Soups

*Old-Quality Products  
Sell Themselves*

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING COMPANY,  
WICHITA, KAS. BUFFALO, N. Y. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

# ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF AND PROVISION COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

PACKERS OF

**BEEF, PORK, VEAL and MUTTON**

Distributors of all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats and  
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**ROSE BUD HAM AND BACON**

O. K. BRAND Pure open kettle rendered Leaf Lard.  
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Have That Delicious  
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Insure Perfection and  
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**A**RMOUR'S "*Star*" Hams are juiciest and most appetizing because made from the meat of scientifically fattened "porkers"—corn fed.

There's nothing like a meal of Armour's "*Star*" Ham and eggs to start the busy day right.

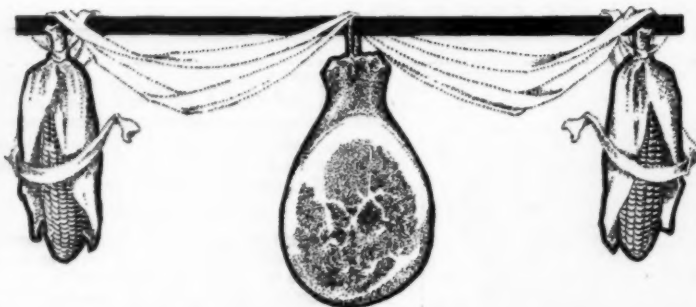
To insure getting *Armour's* ask the dealer to show you the *star* burned in the skin.

---

## *Armour's "Star"* *Hams and Bacon*

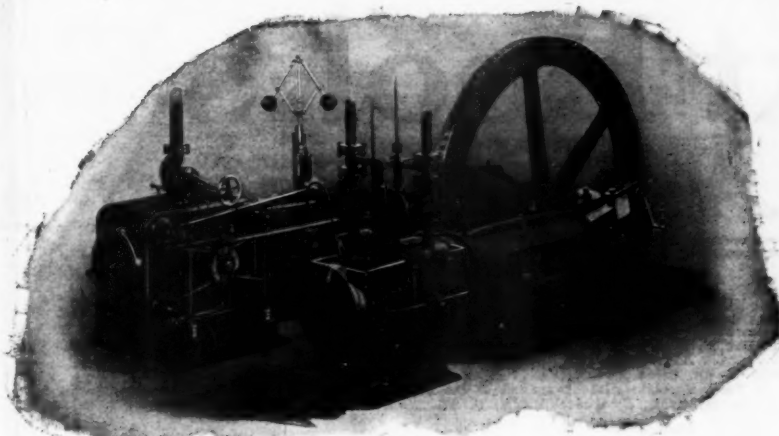
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Nothing finer produced than *Armour's Sliced "Star" Ham and Bacon* neatly packed in 1 lb. tins. Convenient—economical. So trimmed that all waste is removed, and mechanically sliced much thinner than can be done by hand.





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STANDARD HORIZONTAL MACHINE

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HORNSBY-AKROYD OIL ENGINES  
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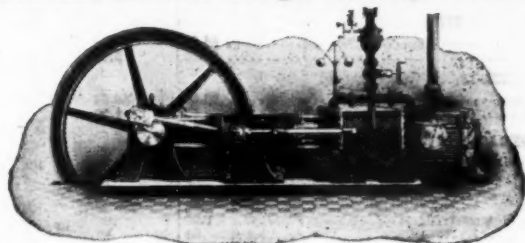
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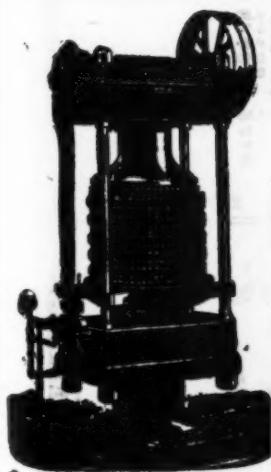
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SEE PAGE 48 FOR LIST OF BARGAINS



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Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting  
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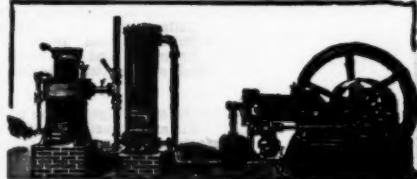
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Results Guaranteed

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Public Abattoirs and Cattle Markets. By Dr. Oscar Schwarz.....	6.00	4.00
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Oil Chemists' Handbook. By Erasmus Hopkins, M. A.....	3.00	2.50
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*To be successful  
you must know  
your business*

"The Nation's pleasure ground and sanitarium."—David Bennett Hill.

## "THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS"

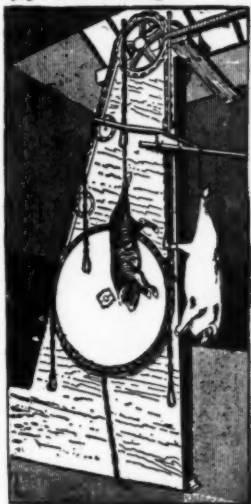
The lakes and streams in the Adirondack Mountains are full of fish; the woods are inviting, the air is filled with health, and the nights are cool and restful. If you visit this region once, you will go there again. An answer to almost any question in regard to the Adirondacks will be found in No. 20 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," issued by the

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A copy will be mailed free on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

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403 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.



Agents for the  
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Mechanical  
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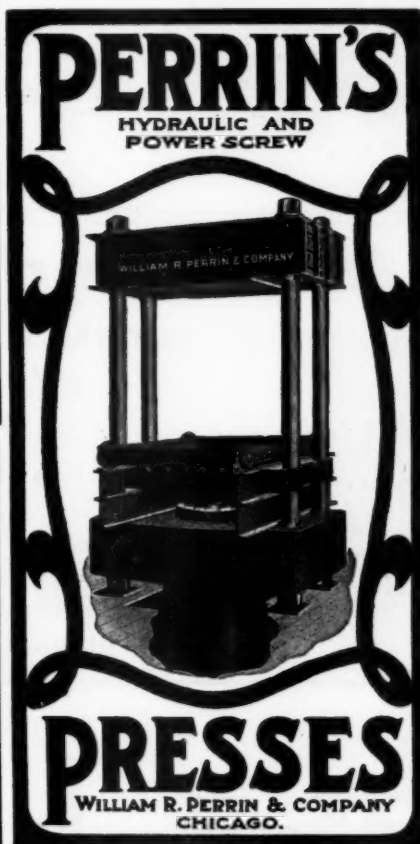
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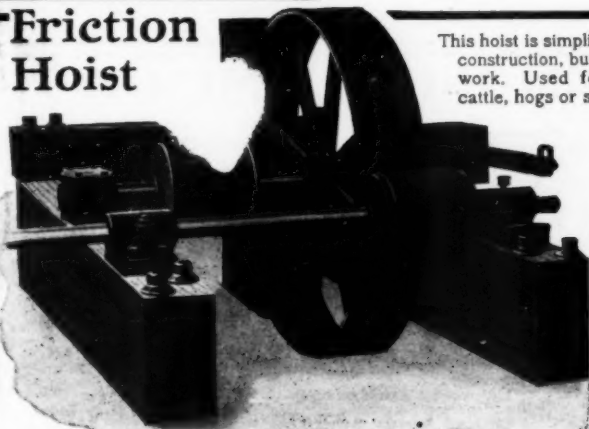
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## Friction Hoist



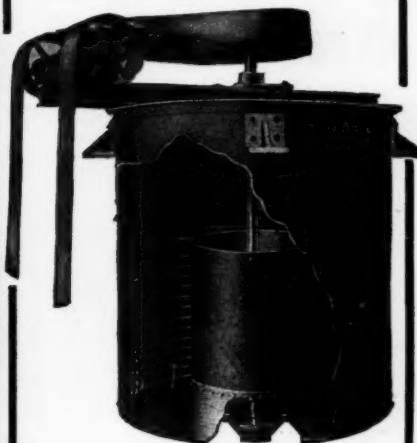
This hoist is simplicity itself in construction, but it does the work. Used for hoisting cattle, hogs or sheep.

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With Interior  
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Thoroughly breaks up the lumps and does the bleaching with 25 per cent. less fullers earth. A better method than agitating by air.

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is the only reliable one for feeding graphite to steam cylinders. Graphite fed automatically and continuously in any quantity.

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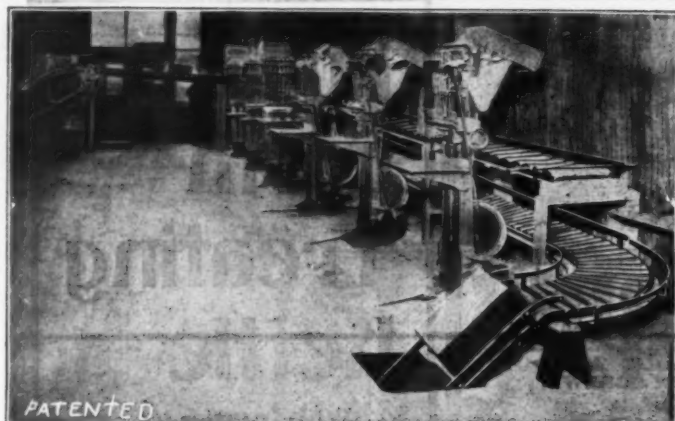
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**AUTOMATIC ELEVATOR**

Write us.

WE CAN TELL YOU HOW.

Awarded Gold Medal, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—1904

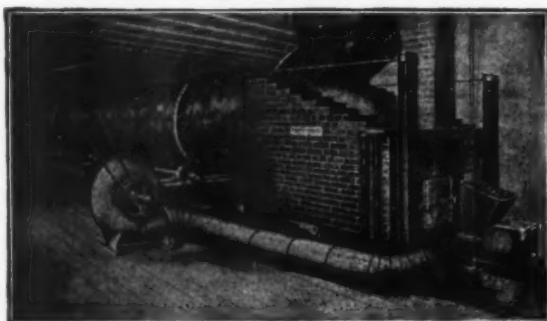
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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the country.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

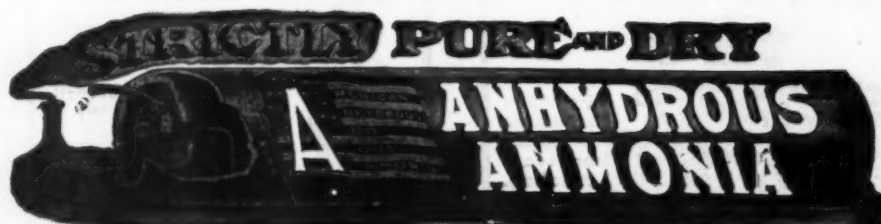
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62-64 William Street NEW YORK

# Hogless Lard

Snowdrift = the Health = Cooking = Fat

The Southern Cotton Oil Co.: New York Savannah New Orleans

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OUR GOODS  
CAN BE HAD  
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De La Vergne Machine Co.  
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXIII.

New York and Chicago, August 26, 1905.

No. 9.

## SENTENCED FOR THEFT.

Louis J. Urann, who in the Superior Court at Boston pleaded guilty to a hundred counts of larceny, involving the taking in all of \$11,533 from his employer, Samuel D. Good-enough, a Faneuil Hall Market provision dealer, was sentenced to State Prison for not less than three years and not more than five, at hard labor.

## GAS CANNOT COMPETE.

The packers in Kansas City, Kan., do not show eagerness to substitute natural gas at ten cents for 1,000 cubic feet for coal at present prices. The packers are using 40,000 tons of slack or steam coal each month, and it is now delivered to them at \$1.10 to \$1.25 a ton. At such a low price, and with the improved mechanical stokers and appliances for handling the coal, it is doubtful if gas at ten cents for 1,000 cubic feet can compete with coal.

## REFRIGERATOR CARS LOSE MONEY.

It is said in Chicago that heavy losses which the Armour car line is reported to have suffered in handling Southern fruit and berries during the last season may result in the company not renewing its contracts with the railroads in the territory in which losses were incurred. Things have been going badly for the car line in the South all the year, it is declared, but it was hoped the Georgia peach crop would enable it to recoup its losses to a considerable extent. This hope seems not to have been realized. Unlike a railroad company, the loss of the refrigerator car company is not confined merely to the difference between the anticipated revenue from decreased shipments, but is increased by the loss of mileage on thousands of cars and on the ice intended for the refrigeration of peaches which were never shipped."

## THE DENVER SHOW.

Because of the widespread interest aroused among Western stock raisers in the Denver live stock show which was at first intended to be a State affair, membership in it has been thrown open to all the States west of the eastern boundary line of Colorado and plans have been laid to make it the greatest live stock show in the world, not excepting the International show and the Royal show, which are held in Chicago and Kansas City respectively. At a meeting of the Board of

Directors held at the Union Stock Yards the question of enlarging the scope of the show met with the fullest approval, and the name "Western Live Stock Show" was adopted. The first of the big shows will be held at the stock yards during the week ending January 29, 1906. Stock for exhibition purposes will be admitted only from the boundary outlined, which will include Western Nebraska and the Texas Panhandle. It will be open to fat cattle, feeding cattle and breeder cattle. There will be premiums for fat sheep, breeding sheep and hogs and there will be a division for the various breeds of horses. The classes will include car lots and individuals.

## TELEGRAPHING FOR HELP.

Berlin, August 23.—The agitation for the opening of the frontiers to the free importation of meat and live animals has taken the form of telegraphic appeals by associations and municipalities to Prince von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, especially from Thuringia, where prices are alleged to be 40 per cent. higher than formerly.

There seems to be no doubt that the price of meat has risen 40 per cent. in the last ten years and from 20 to 30 per cent. in a year. Those who are investigating the situation are divided as to the causes—whether the increases are attributable partly to the generally increasing scale of living or altogether to the customs duties and the sanitary barriers to the importation of meats and live animals.

## WITHDRAW CATTLE SHIPPING RULE.

As a result of the inspection of the shipment of cattle at Chicago and the conference at Washington with railroad representatives and shippers of cattle, Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department upon his return to Washington withdrew the recently adopted regulations under the twenty-eight-hour law providing for the resting, feeding and watering of cattle in transit. It was found that the regulations, partially on account of the failure of the railroads to make suitable provisions for shipments under the regulations, were delaying the shipment of cattle to an undesirable degree. Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, upon whose recommendation the action was taken, declined to say whether the Department would later revive the stringent regulations or not.

## N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

The N. K. Fairbank Company reports the following balance sheet as of July 21:

### ASSETS.

Real estate .....	\$1,160,843
Machinery .....	1,111,780
Cash and debts receivable .....	1,012,726
Supplies, merchandise .....	2,105,307
Good, will, trade marks, etc. ....	56,622
Total .....	\$5,447,278

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock .....	\$2,000,000
Accounts payable .....	2,021,813
Surplus .....	1,425,465
Total .....	\$5,447,278

## OIL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

As the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the action of the Texas courts in declaring the charters of the National Cotton Oil Co. and the Southern Cotton Oil Co. forfeited in that State because of alleged violation of the anti-trust laws, the properties of these companies in Texas have been transferred to other corporations. The charge in this case was that of combining with others to fix the price of cotton seed, and the litigation has excited much interest throughout the country. Convictions on the ground of having violated the anti-trust laws of a State have not been very numerous.

The Texas property of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. (one mill) has been taken over by the Fidelity Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., a New Jersey corporation, of which James R. Dawson is president and Philip D. Lamar is secretary and treasurer. In order to provide the purchase money the Fidelity company has made a mortgage to the Central Trust Co., of New York, as trustee, to secure \$400,000 first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, which will mature August 1, 1915. The Fidelity was incorporated July 14, of this year, with \$25,000 authorized capital stock.

The transfer of the Texas properties of the National Cotton Oil Co. was made to the Industrial Cotton Co., of New York City. Harry Cornwall is president and Henry Heydt, secretary. The capital stock of the Industrial company is \$50,000, and there is no bonded indebtedness. The plants of the National Cotton Oil Co. are located at Houston, Denison, Waco, Seguin and Galveston, Texas.

## GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MEATS

There have been many misleading reports of late to the effect that government inspection of meats was being confined practically to the large packinghouses. This is not true, as none of the packinghouses which have heretofore had government inspection have been stricken from the list. There have been, however, numerous requests from additional concerns for the inspection which the government has not been able to grant, owing to the limited appropriation given to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the purpose. As the reports mentioned may cause uneasiness in our export and interstate trade, the following list of concerns having regular government inspection at the present time is of interest:

### Have Government Inspection.

Allegheny, Pa.—Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co.

Austin, Minn.—Geo. A. Hormel & Co.

Baltimore, Md.—Kingsan Provision Co.

Bloomington, Ill.—Continental Packing Co.

Boston, Mass.—North Packing & Provision Co. (Somerville), John P. Squire & Co. (East Cambridge), John N. Ladensack, Sturtevant & Haley Beef & Supply Co. (Somerville), J. A. Hathaway (Brighton), S. S. Larnard (Brighton), New England Dressed Meat & Wool Co. (Somerville), N. E. Hollis, Libby, McNeill & Libby (East Cambridge).

Brightwood, Mass.—Springfield Provision Co.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Henry Bloch, Armour & Co. (Williamsburg).

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Jacob Dold Packing Co., New England Dressed Meat & Wool Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—T. M. Sinclair & Co., Ltd.

Chicago, Ill.—Nelson Morris & Co. and Fairbank Canning Co., Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Continental Packing Co., Anglo-American Provision Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby, H. Boore & Co., Omaha Packing Co., Boyd, Latham & Co., Pfaelzer, Pearce & Hess, The Vestey Canning Co., Louis Pfaelzer, The German-American Provision Co., Geo. B. Konrad, National Provision Co., Roberts & Oake, Standard Slaughtering Co., Henry Guth, David Levi & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Pan-American Packing Co., The G. H. Hammond Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Cincinnati Abattoir Co., The J. & F. Schroth Packing Co.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Cleveland Provision Co.

Cudahy, Wis.—Cudahy Bros. Co.

Davenport, Iowa.—J. S. Gilmore, Henry Kohrs Packing Co.

Denver, Colo.—The Western Packing Co.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The Agar Packing Co.

Detroit, Mich.—Hammond, Standish & Co.

Eau Claire, Wis.—The Drummond Packing Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Swift & Co., Armour & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Kingsan & Co., Ltd., The Coffin-Fletcher Packing Co., Indianapolis Abattoir Co.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Jersey City Stock Yards Co., Swift & Co.

Kansas City, Kan.—Swift & Co., Armour Packing Co., The Fowler Packing Co., The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Robert Cochran, Ruddy Bros., The Cudahy Packing Co., A. B. Adler, Morris & Co., W. McLaughlin, Jacob Dold Packing Co. (Kansas City, Mo.).

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Cudahy Packing Co., Simon Maier, Julius Huser.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville Packing Co., Kentucky Packing & Provision Co.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Brittain & Co.

Mason City, Iowa.—Jacob E. Decker & Sons.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Plankinton Packing Co., The Layton Co., Bodden Packing Co., R. Gumz & Co., The Fred. C. Gross & Bros. Co., L. Frank & Son Packing Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—Tennessee Packing & Provision Co.

National Stock Yards, Ill.—Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Meyer Packing Co., Armour & Co.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Morton-Gregson Co.

Newark, N. J. (Harrison Station)—Swift & Co.

New Haven, Conn.—The Sperry & Barnes Co.

New York, N. Y.—The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., United Dressed Beef Co. of New York, Halstead & Co., Richard Webber, Robe & Brother, Simon Levy, The I. Steifel Co., M. Meyers & Son, Joseph Stern & Sons, Adams & Co.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—John Morrell & Co., Ltd.

Philadelphia, Pa.—West Philadelphia Stock Yard Co., Thomas Bradley.

Portland, Me.—Burnham & Morrill Co.

Portland, Ore.—Union Meat Co., Sinclair Packing Co., The G. H. Hammond Co., The Cudahy Packing Co., Armour & Co., Pacific States Packing Co.

Quincy, Ill.—Blomer & Samuel Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Union Packing Co., St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co., Independent Packing Co., Krey Packing Co., Fischer Meat Co.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. T. McMillan & Co.

San Diego, Cal.—Chas. S. Hardy.

Seattle, Wash.—Frye-Bruhn Co.

Sioux City, Iowa.—The Cudahy Packing Co., Armour & Co.

South Omaha, Neb.—Swift & Co., The Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha Packing Co., Armour & Co.

South St. Joseph, Mo.—August Freund, Swift & Co., Hammond Packing Co., Nelson Morris & Co.

South St. Paul, Minn.—Swift & Co., Wm. E. McCormick.

South San Francisco, Cal.—Western Meat Co.

Tacoma, Wash.—Carstens Packing Co.

Tia Juana, Cal.—Chas. S. Hardy.

Topeka, Kan.—Chas. Wolff Packing Co.

Waterloo, Iowa.—The Rath Packing Co.

Wichita, Kan.—Jacob Dold Packing Co., John Cudahy Co.

Worcester, Mass.—White, Pevey & Dexter Co.

### How Inspections Are Made.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, which makes the inspections, is part of the Agricultural Department of the United States. There is a branch of this bureau at every point in the country where there is a packinghouse. Taking Chicago as an example, the bureau there consists of: One chief, one veterinary inspector and thirty-five assistant inspectors. These thirty-seven men are all veterinary surgeons who have had to pass a difficult civil service examination to obtain their positions. In addition there are 116 other men known as live stock agents, stock examiners and taggers. The microscopic department consists of 110 women over twenty years of age. Not only the veterinary surgeons, but every one else connected with the bureau has had to successfully pass the examination of the United States Civil Service Commission to secure their position.

A series of rules dealing with the bureau governs its workings. These rules, which are very explicit, have the force of law.

It is interesting to note how the inspection is carried out. An inspector appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, is placed in charge of each slaughtering house, canning, salting, packing, or rendering establishment engaged in slaughtering or packing cattle, sheep, or swine, the carcasses or products of which are to become subject to interstate or foreign commerce. This inspector has under

him such assistant inspectors and other employees as is necessary to properly carry on the work of the inspection of the establishment of which he has charge.

An ante-mortem examination is made of all animals arriving at the stock yards. Any animals found to be diseased or unfit for human food are marked by placing in the ear a metal tag bearing the words "U. S. Condemned" and a serial number. These condemned animals are at once removed from the pens containing animals which have been found to be free from disease and fit for human food and are at once disposed of to prevent any possibility of their being used for food. The following are considered sufficient to cause any animal to be condemned: (1) hog cholera, (2) swine plague, (3) charbon, or anthrax, (4) rabies, (5) malignant epizootic catarrh, (6) pyaemia and septicaemia, (7) mange or scab in advanced stages, (8) advanced stages of actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, (9) inflammation of the lungs, the intestines, or the peritoneum, (10) Texas fever, (11) extensive or generalized tuberculosis, (12) animals in an advanced stage of pregnancy, or which have recently given birth to young, (13) any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food. Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, cancer, abscess, suppurating sore, or tapeworm cysts must be condemned; (14) animals too young and immature to produce wholesome meat, (15) animals too emaciated and anemic to produce wholesome meat.

When the product is ready for shipping it is packed in a box and the box is labeled with the official number of the packinghouse, the number of pieces or pounds, the shipping marks, and with the words "Inspected according to act of Congress." Above these marks are the words in large letters, "For export." Then there is a certificate with a serial number issued by the bureau pasted

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on the box, and this certificate is thoroughly covered with tin. In addition another certificate with the same serial number is issued in duplicate, the original of which is sent to the consignee, who, when he receives the package, takes off the tin, looks at the number on the certificate pasted on the box and compares it with the other certificate which has been forwarded to him. The duplicate of this prescription has to be presented at the port of export before the package will be received for shipment.

During the whole process of manufacture from the time that the sample is taken from the hog until the product is boxed and stamped ready for shipment it is under the actual supervision and observation of the bureau, and it is utterly impossible for any packer, no matter how much he may be inclined to use condemned meat, to do so, for he would so easily be caught.

#### The Inspection Law.

Following is the national law on inspection of meats for export (practically in the same words is the law regulating inspection of meats for interstate trade):

An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be made a careful inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, with a view to determining whether the same is wholesome, sound and fit for human food, whenever the laws, regulations, or orders of the Government of any foreign country to which such pork or bacon is to be exported shall require inspection thereof relating to the importation thereof into such country, and also whenever any buyer, seller, or exporter of such meats intended for exportation shall request the inspection thereof.

Such inspection shall be made at the place where such meats are packed or boxed, and each package of such meats so inspected shall bear the marks, stamps, or other device for identification provided for in the last clause of this section: Provided, That an inspection of such meats may also be made at the place of exportation if an inspection has not been made at the place of packing, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, a reinspection becomes necessary. One copy of any certificate issued by any such inspector shall be filed in the Department of Agriculture; another copy shall be attached to the invoice of each separate shipment of such meat, and a third copy shall be delivered to the consignor or shipper of meat as evidence that packages of salted pork and bacon have been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this act and found to be wholesome, sound and fit for human food; and for the identification of the same such marks, stamps or other devices as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe shall be affixed to each of such packages.

Any person who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any of the marks, stamps, or other devices provided for in this section on any package of any such meats, or who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any certificate in reference to meats provided for in this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful to import into the United States any adulterated or unwholesome food or drug or any vinous,

spirituous or malt liquors, adulterated or mixed with any poisonous or noxious chemical, drug, or other ingredient injurious to health. Any person who shall knowingly import into the United States any such adulterated food or drug, or drink, knowing or having reasons to believe the same to be adulterated, being the owner or the agent of the owner, or the consignor or consignee of the owner, or in privity with them, assisting in such unlawful act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to prosecution therefor in the district court of the United States for the district into which such property is imported; and, on conviction, such person shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for each separate shipment, and may be imprisoned by the court for a term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That any article designed for consumption as human food or drink, and any other article of the classes or description mentioned in this act, which shall be imported into the United States contrary to its provisions, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be proceeded against under the provisions of chapter eighteen of title thirteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and such imported property so declared forfeited may be destroyed or returned to the importer for exportation from the United States after the payment of all costs and expenses, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury may cause such imported article to be inspected or examined in order to ascertain whether the same have been so unlawfully imported.

Sec. 4. That whenever the President is satisfied that there is good reason to believe that any importation is being made, or is about to be made, into the United States from any foreign country of any article used for human food or drink that is adulterated to an extent dangerous to the health or welfare of the people of the United States, or any of them, he may issue his proclamation suspending the importation of such articles from such country for such period of time as he may think necessary to prevent such importation; and during such period it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from the countries designated in the proclamation of the President any of the articles, importation of which is so suspended.

Sec. 5. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign state against the importation to or sale in such foreign state of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign state so discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises, and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as, in his opinion, the public interest may require.

Sec. 6. That the importation of neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease, or which shall have been exposed to such infection within sixty days next before their exportation, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall knowingly violate the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and any vessel or vehicle used in such unlawful importation with the knowledge of the master or owner of said vessel or vehicle that such importation is diseased or has been exposed to infection as herein described, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and is hereby, authorized, at the expense

of the owner, to place and retain in quarantine all neat cattle, sheep and other ruminants, and all swine, imported into the United States, at such ports as he may designate for such purposes, and under such conditions as he may by regulation prescribe, respectively, for the several classes of animals above described; and for this purpose he may have and maintain possession of all lands, buildings, tools, fixtures, and appurtenances now in use for the quarantine of neat cattle, and hereafter purchase, construct, or rent as may be necessary, and he may appoint veterinary surgeons, inspectors, officers, and employees by him deemed necessary to maintain such quarantine, and provide for the execution of the other provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. That the importation of all animals described in this act into any port in the United States, except such as may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as quarantine stations, is hereby prohibited; and the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be slaughtered such of the animals named in this act as may be, under regulations prescribed by him, adjudged to be infected with any contagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals; and that the value of animals so slaughtered as being so exposed to infection, but not infected, may be ascertained by the agreement of the Secretary of Agriculture and owners thereof, if practicable; otherwise, by the appraisal by two persons familiar with the character and value of such property, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, whose decision, if they agree, shall be final; otherwise, the Secretary of Agriculture shall decide between them, and his decision shall be final; and the amount of the value thus ascertained shall be paid to the owner thereof out of money in the Treasury appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry; but no payment shall be made for any animal imported in violation of the provisions of this act. If any animal, subject to quarantine according to the provisions of this act, are brought into any port of the United States where no quarantine station is established, the collector of such port shall require the same to be conveyed by the vessel on which they are imported or are found to the nearest quarantine station, at the expense of the owner.

Sec. 9. That whenever, in the opinion of the President, it shall be necessary for the protection of animals in the United States against infectious or contagious diseases, he may, by proclamation, suspend the importation of all or any class of animals for a limited time, and may change, modify, revoke, or renew such proclamation, as the public good may require; and during the time of such suspension and importation of any such animals shall be unlawful.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause careful inspection to be made by a suitable officer of all imported animals described in this act, to ascertain whether such animals are infected with contagious diseases or have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, which shall then either be placed in quarantine or dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and all food, litter, manure, clothing, utensils, and other appliances that have been so related to such animals or board ship as to be judged liable to convey infections shall be dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of Agriculture may cause inspection to be made of all animals described in this act intended for exportation and provide for the disinfection of all vessels engaged in the transportation thereof, and of all barges or other vessels used in the conveyance of such animals intended for export to the ocean steamer or other vessels, and of all head ropes and other appliances used in exportation, by such orders and regulations as he may prescribe; and if, upon such inspection, any such animals shall be adjudged, under the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be infected or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other

animals, they shall not be allowed to be placed upon any vessel for exportation; the expense of all inspection and disinfection provided for in the section to be borne by the owner of the vessels on which such animals are exported.

#### HIGH LIVESTOCK IN GERMANY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Prices for cattle in Germany have gone up recently and good native steers cost now 78 marks per 50 kilo dressed weight, offal for the buyer. The imports of live cattle from Austria are smaller and smaller every month as the country has itself no surplus to spare for Germany, and prices are high both in Austria and Hungary. Cattle from Austria-Hungary is mostly brought to the kingdoms of Bavaria and Saxonia in Germany, and has not to undergo any quarantine, but must be slaughtered a few days after arrival. The only other country from where live cattle can be brought into Germany is Denmark, but the cattle has to be brought into Germany by vessels, not by rail, and is quarantined ten days and vaccinated with tuberculin to see whether it has tuberculosis. To vaccinate cattle for butchering purposes with a poison, as is done here with Danish cattle, and to offer such poisoned meat after ten days' quarantine to the German people is only possible in a country where protection is exaggerated. It is against all common sense as the best way to find disease in an animal is to kill and inspect it.

The market for hogs in Germany is everywhere higher, and prices of 74 marks per 50 kilo dressed weight are quite common. Only Hamburg and Berlin are still 70 marks, but will soon reach the high-water mark, 72 marks, for these two cities. These are real famine prices.

It seems as if the German Government does not care a bit about the necessities of life for the population, as nothing is done to facilitate imports either of meats or of livestock. From those few countries, from where salted park is permitted to be brought into Germany no certificate of any kind is asked, with the exception of the United States, from where a microscopical certificate is asked, but is not recognized at the port of entry, and this is another outrage of the German agrarian politicians.

It may be that the Argentine, where German industry has a great market, will obtain some facilities in a new commercial treaty against reciprocal favors, which Germany will concede to the Argentine, and if the United States have the real desire to increase their business relations with Germany, they have to meet the wishes of the German envoys, and we hope that, when both countries wish to do more business together a great many of the obstacles put on the products of either country will be done away with in a new commercial treaty.

What we want in Germany at the present time is cheaper food for the middle and working classes, which is the majority of the German population, and as the United States have the food-stuffs we want and as Germany has a great many manufactured articles, which the United States want, we do not see any reason why there should not be made a commercial treaty between our two countries, which will increase our business relations threefold in a few years.

## HISTORY OF THE GERMAN TARIFF

By the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

The action of the German Reichstag in ratifying, on February 22 of the current year, the new commercial treaties with Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania and Serbia, completes the work of preparation of a new German tariff, on which the Government of the Empire has been engaged since 1897. The new tariff law will go into effect March 1, 1906, and will remain in force at least until the close of the year 1917.

The German tariff consists of a double set of duties; the "general" rates, which received the sanction of law December 25, 1902 (although they have not been put into force as yet), and the "conventional," or those arrived at by means of bargaining with foreign countries and embodied in treaties or "conventions" mentioned above. Not all the rates of the general tariff are reduced in the conventional; the reductions which occur are made in consideration of equivalent concessions by other countries. While the different countries are each trying to secure, through negotiations, lower rates of import duties on those articles which constitute important items in their export trade with Germany, the combined lowest conventional rates agreed upon with the different parties to the treaties are made applicable alike to all the countries enjoying the benefit of the "most favored nation" treatment. By that is meant in Europe that the nation enjoying such privilege can not be subjected to higher import duties on its products than those levied on similar products coming from other countries.

There is no treaty containing a "most-favored-nation" clause in existence between the United States and the German Empire. The "most-favored-nation" treaty of 1828 was concluded between the United States and Prussia. Treaties containing a similar clause were concluded with the Hanseatic republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg in 1827 and the Kingdom of Hanover in 1846.

Under the present German tariff, imports from the United States have been subject to the lower or "conventional" set of duties, at first under the so-called "Saratoga Convention" of 1892, and later by virtue of the Commercial Agreement between the United States and Germany of July 10, 1900. By the terms of the latter agreement this country was granted the conventional rates of duties fixed by the commercial treaties of 1891-1894 between Germany and the seven countries mentioned above, in consideration of the reduction of duties, authorized by section 3 of the Dingley Act of 1897, on argols, brandies, wines, paintings, and statuary imported from Germany into the United States. This agreement may be terminated by either country at any time upon giving three months' notice, and as the treaties of 1891-1894, with the above-named countries which govern the tariff rates now accorded to us will all expire on March 1, 1906, our agreement of 1900 will necessarily expire on that date, unless sooner terminated.

The importance of the United States to German foreign commerce is seen from the

fact that this country holds first rank among the nations from which Germany receives its imports and third rank among countries of destination of German exports, while in the foreign commerce of the United States Germany is second only to Great Britain both in the export and import trade.

The total exports of Germany to foreign countries increased from 756 million dollars in 1891, the year of the adoption of commercial treaties, to 1,243 million dollars in the year 1904, showing an increase of about 65 per cent. During the same period the imports from Germany into the United States increased from 97 million dollars in the fiscal year 1891 to 109 million dollars in 1904, or about 12 per cent. The imports from this country into Germany increased in the same years from 96 million to nearly 225 million dollars, or more than 134 per cent.

The following table presents the value of some of the principal articles imported into Germany from the United States during the calendar year 1904, the rates of duty at which they are now admitted to Germany, and the so-called "autonomous" and "conventional" rates to go into effect on March 1, 1906. The latter rates apply to imports from all countries which by that date will have concluded new commercial reciprocity treaties or "conventions" with Germany, or to which the "most favored nation" treatment may be accorded, while the "autonomous" rates will apply to imports from all other countries.

It will be seen from the table that cotton and copper, the two most important articles in our export trade with Germany, nearly one-half in value of the total imports into Germany from this country, will continue to be admitted free of duty. The same is true of fertilizers, furs and fur skins, rosin and turpentine, and oil cake and oil-cake meal—all of which Germany will continue to admit free under the autonomous as well as under the conventional tariffs, because these products are required in her industries and can not be produced at home in sufficient quantities.

In the case of a number of products, each constituting an important item in the import trade of Germany with the United States, the conventions with the above-named countries do not affect the autonomous rates. Among these are leather, the increases of duty on which, as compared with the existing rates, range from 40 to 67 per cent., according to quality; cottonseed oil, with the duty raised 25 per cent. for oil made unfit for consumption (denatured), and 214 per cent. for oil fit for human consumption; bacon, with an increase of duty of 60 per cent.; tallow, 23 per cent.; sewing machines, 45 per cent.; typewriters, 150 per cent.; lumber, from 57 per cent. to 100 per cent., according to kind, etc. The commercial treaties of Germany with the seven countries mentioned above have not affected these rates, partly for the reason that those countries are not so much interested in the trade in these products as is the United States.



Principal articles imported from the United States into Germany in the calendar year 1904, and rates of duty under existing tariff of Germany, compared with the autonomous and conventional tariff rates which will go into force March 1, 1906.

Articles imported into Germany from the United States.	Value. Million dollars.	Rate per 100 pounds.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Total imports from the United States.....	225.0	....	....	....
Animal products:				
Bacon .....	.4	2.16	3.89	....
Beef, fresh.....	.5	1.62	4.87	2.92
Beef, simply prepared.....		1.84	6.48	3.78
Intestines and other parts not fit for consumption.....	2.5	Free.	Free.	Free.
Lard and oleo oil.....	19.8	1.08	1.36	1.08
Tallow .....	1.4	.22	.27	....
Oleomargarine, butter .....	h 2	1.73	3.24	2.16
Breadstuffs:				
Corn .....	a 4.6	b 1.10	b 3.31	b 1.19
Rye .....	(c)	b 2.21	b 4.42	b 3.30
Wheat .....	6.4	b 2.23	b 4.49	b 3.36
Wheat flour .....	h 3	d 1.55	d 4.00	d 2.16
Copper, crude (bars, ingots, etc.).....	28.6	Free.	Free.	Free.
Cotton, unmanufactured, and cotton waste..	82.3	Free.	Free.	Free.
Cycles, and parts of.....	(e)	2.60	16.19	10.79
Fertilizers, phosphate of lime.....	3.6	Free.	Free.	Free.
Fruits:				
Dried (apples, pears, apricots, peaches, prunes), in barrels.....	4.6	.43	1.08	.43
Apples, fresh, not packed:				
Sept. 25-Nov. 25.....	.6	Free.	Free.	....
Nov. 25-Sept. 25.....		Free.	.27	....
Packed .....		Free.	1.08	....
Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....		Free.	....	Free.
Dec. 1-Aug. 31.....		Free.	....	.22
Packed .....		Free.	....	.54
Oranges .....	....	.43	1.30	.35
Furs and fur skins.....	1.6	Free.	Free.	Free.
Hides and skins, cattle.....	1.1	Free.	Free.	Free.
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Machinery—				
Agricultural (i) .....	1.5	.32-.86	.43	.43
Other, n. e. s. ....	.8	.32-.86	.32-2.16	.32-1.30
Sewing machines without frames.....	1.2	2.60	3.79	....
Typewriters and adding machines.....	h 4	2.60	6.49	....
Leather and manufactures of:				
Leather, half or entirely dressed, in pieces of over 3 kilos .....	.9	1.94	3.24	3.24
Leather, glove .....		3.89	5.40	....
Leather, patent .....		3.89	3.89	....
Boots and shoes .....	h 3	f 5.41-7.02	f 9.19-19.47	f 6.49-9.74
Naval stores:				
Turpentine and rosin oil and spirits of turpentine .....	6.8	Free.	Free.	Free.
Gum cake .....	5.3	Free.	Free.	Free.
Oils:				
Mineral—				
Refined .....	14.5	.65	1.08	.65
Lubricating .....	1.7	1.08	1.08	.65
Cottonseed—				
In barrels, denatured .....	2.7	.43	1.35	....
In barrels, fit for consumption.....		.43	.54	....
In bottles, fit for consumption.....		2.16	2.16	....
Paraffin, stearic acid, etc.....	.8	1.08	1.08	1.08
Tobacco, leaves.....	1.9	9.19	9.19	....
Food for building and industrial purposes:				
Soft .....	6.4	g 29-1.79	g 17-1.03	g 17-1.03
Hard .....		g 29-1.14	g 43-2.38	g 26-1.37

a. The value of corn imports from the United States has been declining of late. It was nearly 25 million dollars in 1900.  
 b. Per bushel.  
 c. The value of the annual rye imports into Germany from the United States greatly fluctuates. According to the German trade statistics the value was \$6,813,000 in 1898, and \$1,017,000 in 1903.  
 d. Per barrel.  
 e. The value of our export of cycles to Germany has gradually declined from more than one million dollars in 1899 to \$130,000 in 1904, according to United States figures.  
 f. Rate decreases as weight of boots or shoes, per pair, increases.  
 g. Per cubic meter.  
 h. Imports into Germany from the United States during the calendar year 1903.  
 i. Driven by motive power.

As for the other products enumerated in the above table, the new conventional rates show some reductions as compared with the autonomous rates, but they are in most cases considerably higher than the existing rates.

As illustrations of this may be mentioned the increases of rates of duty on prepared beef, which amount to 252 per cent. under the new autonomous and 105 per cent. under the new conventional tariffs, as compared with the existing tariff; cycles, with the re-

spective increases of duty of 525 per cent. and 315 per cent.; flour, 158 per cent. and 40 per cent., etc.

In the vent of a tariff war section 10 of the new German tariff law authorizes the Government to impose surtaxes in addition to the autonomous rates, as follows:

"Sec. 10. Dutiable goods proceeding from States that treat German ships or products less favorably than those of other nations may, without prejudice to the tariff duties, be burdened with a surtax ranging up to 100 per cent. of the tariff duty imposed on such goods, or even with a surtax equivalent to the total value of the goods themselves. Goods free of duty in virtue of the tariff may, under the same conditions, be taxed with a duty not exceeding 50 per cent. ad valorem."

#### CONTRADICTORY LAWS.

The following is an extract from the "Deutsche Nahrungsmittel-Rundschau": "On looking through the extracts of decisions of the courts in regard to the provision trade, etc., published by the Imperial Board of Health, we noticed in Vol. VI. two judgments of the Hanover Provincial Court relating to boric acid in sausages. In the judgment of 27th April, 1903, the presence of 0.04 per cent. of boric acid was in question. Prof. Dr. H. held that this quantity was not capable of proving injurious to health, and accused was acquitted.

"The second judgment, dated 5th May, 1903, i. e., about a week later, related to 0.05 per cent. boric acid, or say 0.01 per cent. more than in the first case.

"This quantity, small in itself, was held by the officer of health, Dr. Sch., to have imparted to the sausage an injurious nature. For formal reasons an acquittal was pronounced.

"If Dr. Sch. had had to defend his report before a body of experts we venture to say he would have experienced a *mauvais quart d'heure*. Possibly he might among other things have been reminded, that in the German Pharmacopoeia, 4th edition of 1900, p. 386, a recipe is given for compounding rhubarb tincture, *tinctura rhei aquosa*, which must contain 1 per cent. of borax, equal to 0.65 per cent. boric acid. Now every one knows that aqueous rhubarb tincture is a well-known and rightly popular household remedy for children, which is given as a rule without special doctor's orders in repeated doses several times a day. Every spoonful (10 ccm) therefore contains 0.065g boric acid, i. e., more than in 100g of the sausages objected to by Dr. Sch., and yet no one has ever heard of any injurious effects of the tincture.

"Formerly the tincture had to be prepared without boric acid, but it invariably went bad in a very short time. The commission revising the pharmacopoeia then successfully prescribed the addition of borax to make the tincture keep, and this in spite of the boric acid being 'injurious to health!'

"We have here in addition the extraordinary fact, that a substance is officially ordered to be added to medicinal preparations in order to make them keep, the addition of which to foods such as meat and meat goods is officially prohibited."



## THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

### CHAPTER IV.—COMPARISON OF THE PRICES OF CATTLE AND OF DRESSED BEEF.

(Continued from last week.)

#### 1. Cattle Prices.

##### SECTION I.—DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CATTLE.

A necessary preliminary to the discussion of the movement of cattle prices is a description of the commodity. Beef cattle coming upon the Western markets present a considerable variety as a merchantable article, depending chiefly on breed, grade, weight and conditions of age and sex.

The principal breeds, if they may be called such, are known to the trade as native, Western and Texan, and these are further distinguished as to the place of fattening for market, and, to some extent, according to the character of the feed on which they have been prepared. The native breeds include those bred and reared in the agricultural region of the Middle West, where the great packing plants are located. They are, generally speaking, fattened on corn and characterized as cattle of superior breed, with the accompanying qualities of large size and good quality of meat. The Westerns are cattle bred in the grazing States of the West and Northwest. They are largely of the same stock as the native at the present day, but do not class so high on the average. The principal difference is in the conditions of preparation for the market. The Texans are the cattle from the ranges of Texas or sometimes cattle from below the quarantine line. They are characterized in general by an inferiority in breed, which is manifested outwardly in their lighter structure and in the kind of beef produced from them, which is of a poor quality. The Western and Texan cattle are further distinguished as to the method of preparation. Some are fattened on grass in the summer and sent to market (grassers), but many of them are sent to feeding farms in the central agricultural region and are fattened on corn, hay, cottonseed meal, alfalfa and other feeds. The corn-fed Texan or the corn-fed Western which has been brought to the corn belt for feeding is often quite indistinguishable from the native, and may be sold as such in the market. The distinction between Texans and Westerns is particularly elusive when the former have run for several years on Northern ranges. Such cattle are often given a hyphenated name, e. g., Montana-Texans, Wyoming-Texans, etc. The difficulty that exists in distinguishing corn-fed Westerns from natives in certain cases is even more pronounced. Western cattle are properly range cattle from the region west of the Missouri and north of the southern boundary line of Kansas. They include all grass cattle from that region. A good many of the cattle called Westerns in the trade are really corn-fed; sometimes, being fed on hay and alfalfa instead of corn, they are described as hay-fed Westerns. The Western cattle fattened on the range are sometimes confused with natives. A striking example is the variety sometimes called Dakota natives, which are really range cattle that come from Da-

kota, but which originated in Texas. This variety is practically identical with the so-called branded natives (i. e., butt-branded, instead of side-branded). These cattle have acquired the name of native cattle simply because of their superior quality, which is due to the nutritious character of the Dakota range. As a general rule native cattle are prepared on corn or some equivalent feed, but sometimes they are prepared on grass, and hence arises the term native grassers.

The existence of such distinctions in the varieties of cattle coming to market, which, moreover, correspond to differences in market value, naturally complicates the problem of determining the course of cattle prices and the relation of cattle prices to beef prices. But the difficulty does not end here. In the accounts of the beef packers and other buyers and sellers of cattle the terms are used in a rather lax way, and not only do different concerns use these terms differently, but it is to be feared that they are not always consistent with themselves. It is impossible, therefore, to attempt to do much more than to separate Texans and Westerns from natives. But even here it must be recognized that there is unquestionably a decided difference in the classifications adopted, and that for some concerns natives comprise all fed cattle, although they may have been raised on the ranches and ranges of the Far West and Southwest. Hence some Western and Texan fed stock gets into the native class and affects its price movement, while the Texan and Western price figures not only include the stock direct from the ranches and ranges, but also in the case of certain concerns some that has been corn fed.

Sex and age form another important distinction in respect to the value and price of cattle. The principal classes to be noted are steers, stags, bulls, cows and heifers. Steers form the great bulk of the cattle slaughtered for dressed beef. There are large numbers of bulls, cows and heifers killed, but much of this stock goes for the production of other beef products than dressed beef. So far as they are used for dressed beef production, their number is quite variable according to different seasons, different packers, etc. Steers have a higher average value than the other sorts mentioned. The term yearling is generally applied to yearling steers, which are used for the production of so-called baby beef, a commodity of high quality. Bulls and cows used for breeding, when finally sent to market, are inferior for dressed beef production. Bulls are demanded especially for sausage and similar products. Cows are largely used as cutters and canners, though the number used for dressed beef is far too considerable to be ignored. Heifers are superior in quality to cows and are mostly used for dressed beef.

The distinctions as to grade vary, but may be stated broadly as follows: Prime, choice, good, medium, rough. Above prime the grade

described as fancy might be noted, but that is not a grade that affects large numbers. Prime and choice represent the high grades in the quality of beef, the difference consisting chiefly in the perfection of the development. To a large extent the Texans come under the lowest grade, but this grade includes even some of the native stock. The Westerns vary from the lowest to the highest grades.

Classifications according to grade frequently appear in the price records of trade journals, but they are not used in the purchase records of the packers to any considerable extent, though of course the buyer has this factor in mind in making his offer. Grade of cattle affects not only the amount of beef to be obtained from a steer of a certain weight, but also its quality. As these grades are not specified in the purchase records, they can only be inferred from the differences in prices where the other characteristics appear to be substantially the same, or from the dressing percentage and yield of fat where these are also given.

The better grades of cattle, as has been already intimated, are slaughtered for the production of dressed beef suitable for shipment; the poorer sorts go partly to local small butchers ("butcher stock"), but more particularly for canned and cured meats. Cattle used for the last purpose are denominated "canners" and have practically little relation to the dressed beef trade. They are distinguished by some packers from other cattle purchases, e. g., Armour & Company and Swift & Company, but this is not true in the case of Morris & Company, the Hammond Company or Cudahy Packing Company. Cattle used for curing are usually called "cutters." The best cuts from both "cutters" and "canners" are usually sold as fresh beef, either refrigerated or frozen. Another grade that is often distinguished is export cattle, the same term being applied whether they are shipped alive or dressed. These are the best, or nearly the best, native steers of the market. The export trade is most profitable when the better grades are shipped, because, the cost of transportation being the same for low and high-grade cattle or beef, the latter can be sent farther than the former, and yet show an equally large margin of profit. As a matter of fact high grade corresponds to a large extent with heavy weight, because heavier cattle are generally fatter and more tender and give a higher percentage of beef. Export cattle, therefore, are heavier than the average of native steers.

Weight forms another basis of price discrimination. Although beef cattle are bought by the pound or hundredweight, the weight of the individual animal is important in determining the size of the cuts, the proportion of beef, the proportion of fat, and the quality of the beef. Formerly cattle of 1,500 pounds or more were regarded as the proper sort for prime beef cattle, but the tendency to-day is toward a lighter and handier animal. Baby-beef is obtained from light-weight yearling steers, but it is of prime quality. In general, however, heavier cattle command higher prices.

(To be Continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of *The National Provisioner* of March 25.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

A windstorm wrecked Grimes slaughterhouse at Union City, Ind.

Swift & Company have built a feed-house at Minoa, near Syracuse, N. Y.

Slaughter-houses at Vancouver, B. C., have been given notice to abate all nuisances.

Plans and estimates for a public abattoir at Vancouver, B. C., are being prepared.

The new fertilizer factory of C. L. B. Landis, near Bowers Station, Pa., is in operation.

Armour & Company have purchased property at Aurora, Ill., to build additional cold storage rooms.

A decree has been issued ordering the fertilizer plant of Daniel Levan, Hebron, Pa., to be removed.

Fire destroyed 3,500 pounds of bacon at the plant of the Vogel Meat & Packing Company, Edmonton, Ont.

The Hauser Packing Company will erect a new abattoir at Los Angeles, Cal. Ground has already been broken.

Little to the Atlantic Glue Works on Broadway, Salem, Mass., has been acquired by the Commonwealth Glue Company.

C. C. F. Hammond will be manager of the Little Rock, Ark., mill of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, after September 1.

Lysander Kemp, one of the oldest soap manufacturers in the country, died at Cambridge, Mass., last week, aged 83 years.

Armour & Company have sued the Union Ice Company, of Omaha, Neb., for \$3,406.56, alleging breach of contract to deliver ice.

The Conrad-Kamerer Glue Company, New Albany, Ind., has been reorganized and articles of incorporation have been filed for record.

J. S. Smith & Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated to deal in hides and tallow, by C. T. Griffin, Robert Palmer and M. H. Clark.

The account of Henry Roberts, receiver of the Pittsburg Soap Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has been filed. He charges himself with \$48,052.73 and shows a balance of \$17,720.45.

The United States Leather Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable October 2 to stockholders of record September 15.

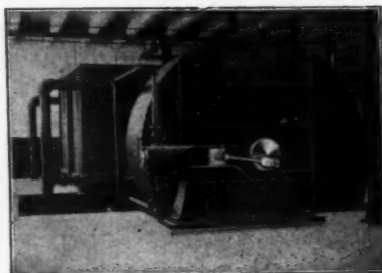
The tax assessors of Somerville, Mass., say that the North Packing & Provision Company will be the largest taxpayers there, as usual. It will pay a tax this year of \$31,095.36.

Suit has been commenced by Wendnagel & Company, of Chicago, against the National Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Peoria, Ill., for \$959.86. The claim is for a balance alleged to be due on machinery.

Fell & Company, of Newark, N. J., has started a suit in the United States Circuit Court to restrain the Our Soap Company of Buffalo from using trademarks and wrapping for their soap similar to those of the plaintiff.

Armour & Company, of Chicago, closed a deal for seven acres of land on the river front in West Nashville, Tenn., on which it

## WE HAVE TO ADVERTISE HEATING APPARATUS IN SUMMER TO RE-



mind you that such apparatus cannot be made in a day, and that it must be ordered soon if you expect to keep warm next winter. The Sturtevant Blower System is adaptable to all classes of buildings, provides positive ventilation at all times, utilizes exhaust steam and permits of massing all of the heating surface in a steel plate jacket in connection with the fan.

### B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.

New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

London

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economisers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc. 452

will erect a fertilizer plant costing \$150,000. The land purchased adjoins that of other large fertilizer plants and will make of West Nashville the largest center of fertilizer manufacturers in the world.

### TO ENLARGE PLANKINTON PLANT.

The deal by which the plant of the Plankinton Packing company was to be sold having fallen through, the administrators of the estate have concluded to continue the business on enlarged plans. Contracts for additions to the several apartments of the establishments have already been let. D. H. Booth and Joseph Moody, vice president and secretary of the corporation respectively, it is believed, will continue in executive control of the concern.

Soon after the death of William Plankinton, the administrators of his estate received an offer for the plant, its real estate holdings, and its good will. The deal hung fire for some time, and was in a fair way of being accepted by the administrators, but further negotiations were eventually dropped. Negotiations with other packing firms also brought no results so that the administrators finally consented to continue the business, but on a larger scale.

Several years before the death of John Plankinton, the packing plant had been

leased to Cudahy Brothers, but when they built their own plant in Cudahy and surrendered the lease, William Plankinton organized the Plankinton Packing Company and continued the business, giving it much of his personal attention.

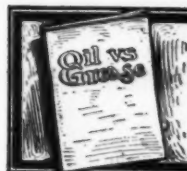
When steps are taken to reorganize the company it is believed William Woods Plankinton will be elected president of the company, to succeed his father, the late William Plankinton.

### CAN COMPANY TO MOVE.

Within the next twelve months the American Can Company will move its general offices from the Bowling Green Building, New York, to its new office and factory building on West 14th street. The new building is now under way and will cover a plot of ground about 75x150 feet, and will be six stories in height. Part of the building will be devoted to office purposes and the balance will given up to a new manufacturing plant, which will take the place of an old plant belonging to the company uptown.

### FIRE AT WEIR & CRAIG'S.

Fire in Weir & Craig's plant, 2421 Wallace street, Chicago, on Thursday, was the cause of \$70,000 damage. The firm manufactures packinghouse machinery.



### New Light On an Old Subject.

AN INTERESTING TREATISE ON GREASE LUBRICATION.

FREE ON REQUEST.

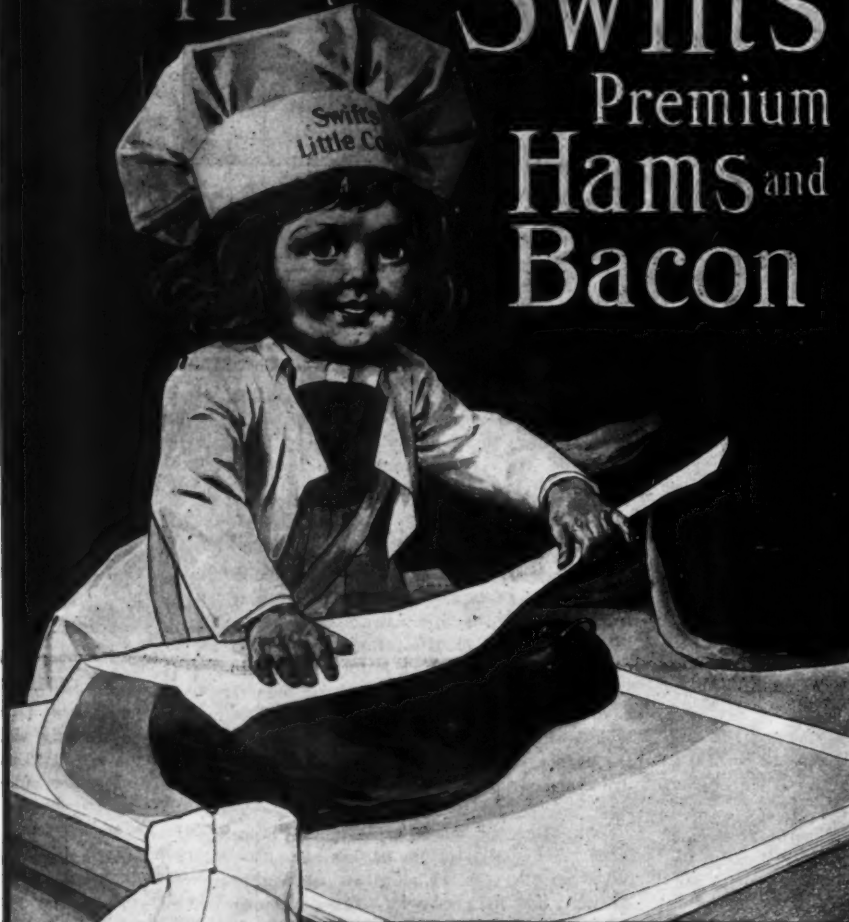
SEND FOR IT.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms  
With **Formaldehyde** Solution

PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

Wrapping **Swift's**  
Premium  
Hams and  
Bacon



The illustration shows a young child, possibly a girl, wearing a white chef's hat with "Swift's Little Cook" written on it. The child is wearing a white apron over a dark shirt and is sitting on a wooden crate. They are holding a large, dark ham and wrapping it in a piece of parchment paper. A knife is visible on the crate next to the ham. In the foreground, there is a large, white, rectangular package of Swift's Premium Ham and Bacon, with a circular logo on the front that reads "SWIFT'S PREMIUM".

**Swift's Premium** —wrapped in  
**Hams and Bacon** parchment  
paper, reach  
the consumer in a sanitary condition.  
Packed in this manner they retain the  
sweet, mild flavor so delicious to the taste  
and distinctive of Swift's "Premium"  
brands. **SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.**

Fac-simile of advertisement appearing in August magazines.



# THE National Provisioner

## NEW YORK and CHICAGO . . . .

Published by  
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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER.....*President and Editor*

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### NEW PLANTS

Our population is rapidly growing and the fortunate qualifications of the American people as meat-eaters remains unimpaired, thanks to a continued prosperity which, by the grace of Providence, appears to be assured. Besides, we have to supply an increased demand from foreign nations, which cannot pride themselves on vast ranches or on bountiful corn crops. The very fact that this country is the paramount producer of corn in the world assures to us a continued supreme and leading position for the world's meat trade. It is, therefore, but natural that new plants are brought to life and that the old ones steadily increase their capacity. Not long ago, J. Ogden Armour stated publicly that the packinghouse business is as free as air and not controlled by patents or location.

The establishment of new concerns is, however, not only natural but also gratifying to the whole trade. True, some of the older houses have developed into concerns of immense magnitude, partly by the growth of domestic and foreign demand, but largely by their big capital, which enables the establishment of private car lines and through

these lines the opening of branch warehouses all over the country; and not the least of all by exceptionally brainy administration. The existence of these immense firms need not deter any capable person with sufficient capital from entering the field, because the big houses with all their power cover only about a third of the demand. There is plenty room for others.

In Chicago several concerns have either opened for business or stand sufficiently organized to erect and to finish their new plants. In New York, the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, after establishing a first-class, modern plant, opened for business yesterday. The brainy and enterprising men at the head of these and of all other new concerns understand the situation sufficiently well to know that it will need plenty of money and the strictest attention to all details of a rather complicated and difficult business to keep above water and to clear profits. They know as well as anybody else that notwithstanding all foolish talk in the uninitiated daily press, the profits of the slaughtering business are not to be found in meat, but in the judicious exploitation of the by-products. The National Provisioner, as the organ of the trade, extends to the newcomers the best wishes for success. It may be a hard fight to win success, but if earned, as we anticipate, it will be well-deserved.

### A WORD TO THE WISE

Chemical tests in approved analytical laboratories form the basis for prices of a good many articles traded in by various branches of the meat and allied trades. The whole trade in fertilizers is practically dependent upon such tests. Prices are higher or lower, according to the finding by the laboratories as to the grades of the contents.

Now there are quite a number of chemical laboratories in existence, the best of which are distinguished by appointment as official chemists to the exchanges, boards of trade or whatever may be the designation of the united representatives of these trades. Nevertheless, it appears that the buyers are resolved, at least for the time being, to insist on the use of one or two of these laboratories only to the exclusion of others of no less or even better quality. The sellers have been rather indifferent hitherto on this subject. Evidently they have as yet not realized the possibility or even probability of good reasons for the buyers to insist upon certain laboratories and no others.

The business interests of the sellers are usually contrary to those of the buyers. Is it not about time that the sellers assert their own interests by demanding that the

tests which decide the price should be made not only by the favorites of the buyers, but principally by independent laboratories that can furnish as good, if not better work? We place this question of great monetary importance before our trade for its serious consideration.

The question gains in importance by the fact that the buyers of certain articles, especially of fertilizers, have combined into trusts for the very purpose of forcing prices up on the sellers. It is not at all likely that these trusts, without very strong reasons, insist upon having their buying prices settled by their own favorites.

### FROM THE OUTSIDE

"Yellow" literature and "yellow" newspaper accounts of the pending government investigation of the meat industry have penetrated to the Continent, and have apparently been swallowed whole, not only by the general public, but by the business element, which ought to know better than to take such heavy mental diet without plenty of salt. A striking instance of the European view of the situation—due to the studied misrepresentation of the sensational American press—is contained in a paragraph of a letter written to The National Provisioner by one of the brightest tradesmen in Germany. In his review of the meat situation in Germany occurs this remarkable expression:

"If the U. S. Government would take the necessary steps at once, we suppose they would get permission to bring live cattle again into Germany, but as far as I can judge the situation, your government does not care to assist the packers in any way, as they are looked upon as law-breakers; the indictments show it."

Where was there ever a more striking commentary on the results of "yellow" journalism than is contained in an analysis of this honest view of a German tradesman, who perforce believes to be true what he sees so often in American newspapers? From what he has read, it seems to him that the American Government, looking upon the packers as law-breakers, is trying to "put them out of business," as the slang phrase goes.

The idea would be amusing were it not for the harm that is actually done by the circulation of reports which cause those abroad to reach such ridiculous conclusions. It is true that the correspondent's logic is faulty, since even an indicted party is presumed innocent until proven guilty; and, furthermore, the government of the United States would hardly be so foolish as to refuse to secure concessions for the widely-extended American livestock and meat interests merely to spite a few packers whom it is investigating.

# TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

## SESAME PULP.

Ground sesame pulp, containing the oil natural to the seed is not free of duty as "sesame oil," under paragraph 626 of the Tariff Act. The board held it to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a manufactured article unenumerated, under Section 6.

## SHEEP DIPS IN TRANSVAAL.

The Director of Agriculture for the Transvaal states that the question of the restriction on the sale of sheep dips is being considered by the Government, who are anxious not to place unnecessary hindrances in the way of the farmers.

## INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL IN FRANCE.

A French decree has just been issued, fixing the rate of the tax on the manufacture of industrial alcohol in France at 1.62 fr. per hectolitre. It is announced that alcohol trusts have recently been formed in Spain and Greece.

## EXPORT OF NAVAL STORES.

Rosin, tar, turpentine and pitch to the value of \$7,413,000 were exported from the United States last year. The value of the exports of spirits of turpentine was \$8,975,000. Each of these exports shows an increase in value, though the former has declined in quantity.

## THE BLENDING OF WOOL OIL.

Wool oils are usually produced by the distillation in retorts of Yorkshire grease and other greases. The distilled oil is tested for quality, and is brought down to 70 per cent., or 50 per cent. grades by the addition of a suitable quantity of mineral oil. The lower the quality of the grease used the lower is the grade of the resulting wool oil.

## CANDLE FILTER EXTRACTS.

The members of the International Association of Leather Trades Chemists, at their seventh conference, appointed a commission, consisting of twelve members, to investigate and report upon the method proposed by J. G. Parker and E. E. M. Payne, of filtration of solution for tannin analysis through a specially prepared filter candle.

The results of the various determinations are in close agreement with each other. The filter candle absorbs little or no coloring matter from the liquor, and, therefore, no correction for absorption is necessary. The filtration is most rapid, and though the initial cost of the filter is greater, the method is cheaper than when paper is employed, owing to the large number of determinations that can be performed without replenishing the filter candle.

## COKE BY-PRODUCT.

There are at present in the United States 2,605 Hoffman and 1,345 Semet-Solvay by-product coke-ovens, carbonizing altogether 8,400,000 tons of coal per year. One ton of coal will yield on an average 70 to 75 per cent. of its weight of coke, 10 gallons of tar, 5 pounds of ammonia, and 9,000 to 10,000 cubic feet of gas. The waste products saved are worth from 80 cents to a dollar per ton of coal treated.

## PRODUCTION OF DESSICATED MILK.

Milk or cream is first rendered homogeneous and then evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. In the case of milk the cream may be separated by centrifugal action, and then both cream and skimmed milk made homogeneous, after which they may be remixed, either during the evaporation or when dry. The skimmed milk may also be separately evaporated, then mixed with the homogeneous cream, and the desiccation continued.

## SPANISH CHEMICAL TRADE.

Domestic production is inadequate to meet the increasing consumption of chemicals in Spain, and as a result, imports are made from the United States, France, Germany and other countries. The imports in 1903 included 513 metric tons of hydrochloric acid, nitric and sulphuric acids, 6,505 tons sulphur, 17,545 tons caustic soda, 16,990 tons alkali carbonates, soda and ammonium salts. Two years ago there were operating in Spain 23 sulphuric acid plants, 11 for distilling ammoniacal liquors, 20 for distilling coal tar products, and 15 for carbon bisulphide.

## ANALYSIS OF TANNING MATERIAL.

The "spongy" aluminum oxide may be obtained by strongly igniting aluminum sulphate, nitrate or acetate, but its absorptive power is too small for the purpose in question. The most absorbent material is obtained by the oxidation of aluminum powder in the presence of water and a trace of mercury. The resulting hydroxide is washed with ether and ignited. It can be used instead of hide powder in determining the tannin substances in ordinary tanning materials, such as oak and quebracho extracts. The results obtained agree closely amongst themselves for the same extracts, but as a rule are slightly higher than those obtained by the hide powder process. The tannin and coloring substances are so firmly combined with the alumina that nothing is extracted from the precipitate by treating it with hot water, ether or alcohol. The precipitate of tannin and alumina may be ignited to obtain the latter again in a fit state for subsequent analyses.

## TREATING BONES FOR GLUE.

The bones are treated with successive quantities of combined sulphurous acid and water, from which the heat of combination has previously been dissipated, the solution being removed after each treatment, before the bone salts dissolved therein precipitate, and before the temperature rises above 74 deg. F.—U. S. Pat. 783,784.

## DENATURING ALCOHOL.

With regard to the taxation of denatured spirit, the President of the French Republic in an order dated January 4, 1905, has given his assent to a resolution passed in March, 1900, by the Comité Consultatif des Arts et Manufactures, according to which methyl alcohol is to be regarded as unfit for consumption, and therefore free from the costs of denaturing and of supervision, if it contain at least 5 per cent. of acetone and 3 per cent. of dry distillation residue, which impart to it an unpleasant, empyreumatic odor.

## AUSTRALIAN FERTILIZER TRADE.

Not many years ago the use of artificial manure in South Australia was, except to a few, unknown on farms. At present, about 1,385,000 acres, or two-thirds of the entire crop, is so treated. Since 1897 the quantity of fertilizers imported has amounted to 120,476 tons, valued at \$2,020,000. In 1899 the imports were 10,000 tons (\$181,000); in 1900, 25,405 tons (\$438,500); in 1901, 40,030 tons (\$556,250); in 1902, 36,046 tons (\$478,500); and in 1903, 27,161 tons, valued at \$444,700. The estimated use of fertilizers of local production has also increased considerably.

## BROMINE ABSORPTION OF FATS.

To determine the bromine absorption of a fat, 1.25 grms. of oil (or 0.625 gm. of a drying oil) are dissolved in chloroform, or preferably carbon tetrachloride, and the solution is made up to exactly 50 c. c. Ten c. c. of this solution are mixed in a stoppered flask with 5 c. c. of 10 per cent. potassium bromide solution, 1 c. c. of pure hydrochloric acid, and then slowly and with constant agitation with a known volume of the sodium hydrochlorite solution. In order to avoid too great excess of free bromine, the amount of hydrochlorite should not be excessive. For cod liver and sweet almond oils, 30 c. c. will be sufficient; for ordinary oils, 25 c. c.; for lard and margarines, 20 c. c.; for butters and tallows, 15 c. c.; for coconut fat, 10 c. c. The mixture is set aside in a dark place for about 20 minutes, then 20 c. c. of the standard arsenic solution are run in, and the whole well shaken. Finally, standard hypochlorite solution is run in until the aqueous solution assumes a yellow tint, which passes into the chloroform or carbon tetrachloride on agitation. The total number of c. c. consumed, minus the amount equivalent to the 20 c. c. of arsenical solution added, will be the equivalent of the bromine absorbed by the oil. This is then expressed in terms of bromine for 100 grms. of oil, in the usual manner.

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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### BRECHT'S NEW LARD ROLLER.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, of St. Louis and New York, has placed on the market a new lard roller, illustrations of which are shown herewith. It has been put to the severest tests by several of the most

### DIXON BELT DRESSING.

A useful little booklet issued by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, N. J., is one on the care and renewal of belts. Notwithstanding the importance of power transmission without loss and interruption, the

renewal of the belting at considerable cost. This booklet deals with the causes of the slipping of belts from overloading, clogging up, glazing or drying out. The question of slack belts and over-tight belts is also dealt with. The work concludes with an investiga-



competent practical lard refiners and has been proved absolutely first-class in every particular; in fact, it has exceeded the expectations of its builders.

Every part of this machine is made in the splendidly equipped Brecht factories and contained in it is the best materials and workmanship, characteristic of all Brecht products. It is self-contained, very light in weight and is unusually efficient. Its product is stiff, white lard of the very finest texture. It is not an experiment at this time, but has been in use in several of the largest refineries, and the satisfaction it has given is evidenced by the letters received by the Brecht Company from users of it, who state that it meets all expectations.

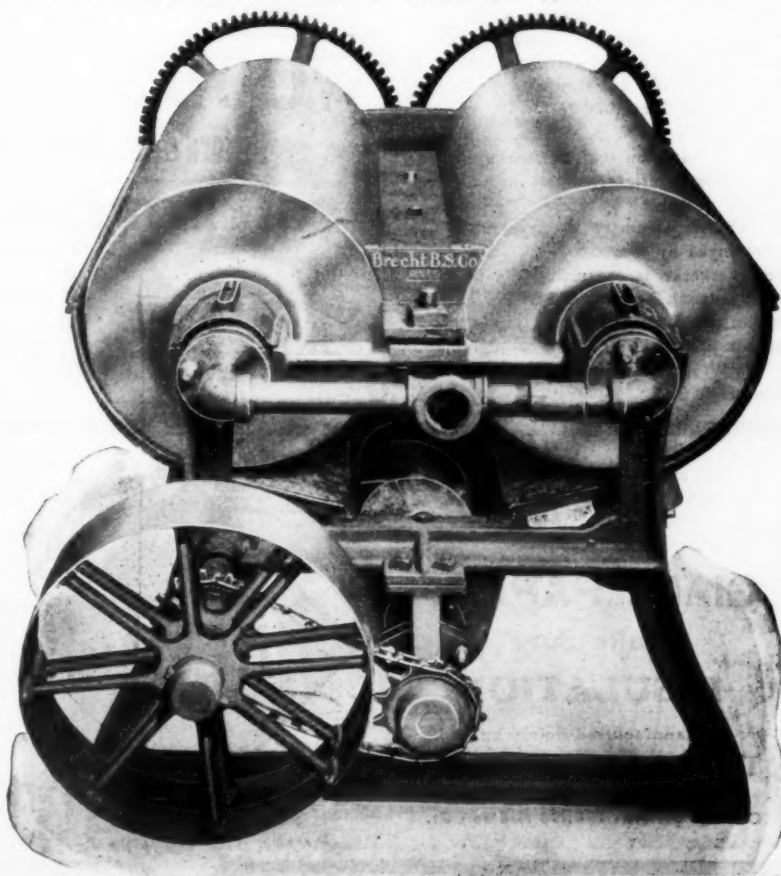
The roller is made in two sizes; one for large plants and one intended for small refineries and butcher shops. A roller small enough for the latter is a novelty and will doubtless be in demand, as it will enable butchers and small refineries to produce a perfectly satisfactory compound lard, one which can compete with the product of the big refineries.

Full particulars of this lard roller or any kind of lard refining machinery will be furnished upon postal card request to the Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, at its offices in St. Louis, New York or Denver. To all purchasers the company will furnish the formulae necessary for making the different grades of lard.

The Brecht Company's plant is equipped with the latest machinery for making packinghouse and butchers' machines and it is pushing all of its departments to the highest point of development. Its thorough and practical experience in the business enables it to manufacture just what the trade needs and it invites an inspection of its plant and products at all times.

belting in the average factory is usually neglected, unless something goes wrong. These belts should receive careful attention, because a slipping belt wastes power and lowers the efficiency of the machinery, and a neglected belt soon wears out, and this means the re-

newal of the belt dressings now employed—vegetable and animal oils, resin, water-proof dressing, etc. The advantages of Dixon's belt dressing are effectively pointed out and specific directions are given for its application. Booklet upon application.





## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Dillon Ice & Cold Storage Company, Dillon, Ga., capital \$2,500; L. C. Braddy, president; E. R. Hanier, vice-president; C. T. O'Ferrell, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

William Pfeifer's Berlin Weiss Beer Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Sophie Pfeifer, Rudolph Lederer and Alvena Schultz.

The Montrose Co-operative Creamery Company, Montrose, Col., capital \$7,000, has been incorporated by Frank H. Tessman, Joseph R. Brown and John W. Lamb.

The Plate Ice Manufacturing Company, Houston, Tex., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by B. Adoue, Galveston; H. Hamilton and H. H. Prince, Houston.

The Maple Grove Creamery Company, Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$21,300, has been incorporated by E. Burr, C. Burr, J. Burr, G. W. Schaubert and J. B. Threlkeld.

St. Wendells Creamery Company, St. Wendells, Ind., capital \$6,000, has been incorporated by James M. Hanes, Charles W. Raben, Conrad Gries, John C. Scherer, Joseph L. Schneider, John J. Weis and Theodore Tenbarger.

### ICE NOTES.

Rival ice companies at Atlanta, Ga., are cutting prices.

Buffalo ice companies are in a rate fight for the wholesale trade.

It is reported that a cold storage plant will be built at Boone, Ia.

The Briggs Company, of Elmira, N. Y., will erect a brewery at Geneva, N. Y.

The Ranier Brewing Company, Seattle, Wash., will build a cold storage plant.

The Cedar Falls Ice Company will erect an ice plant at Waterloo, Ia.

The creamery of N. H. Adams, at Breeds-ville, Mich., has been sold to Charles Linton.

The Charles Bentley creamery at Delafield, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

The Vickers creamery at Seymour, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

John Verkerke is organizing the Citizens' Ice Company at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Charles W. Parker, Elberton, Ga., is interested in a proposed 20-ton cold storage plant.

J. W. Wright will install a creamery at Richwood, O.

E. A. Railsback will erect an ice plant at Hollywood, Cal.

The Atlantic Produce Company, Atlantic, Ia., will install a cold storage plant.

Fire destroyed the ice plant of W. A. Page, at Batavia, N. Y.

The Franklin Ice Company, Franklin, W. Va., will build an ice plant.

Zimmerman & Ratterman, Sidney, O., will build a new ice house, 60 x 60 feet.

The Atlanta Ice & Coal Company, Atlanta, Ga., will build an ice plant at Columbus, Ga.

Howard Felleceer, Stroudsburg, Pa., is organizing a company to erect a cold storage plant.

H. G. Kimmich, of Newport News, Va., and others, will build a brewery at New Castle, Pa.

Owing to the hot weather a shortage of ice is reported from many sections of the country.

The Southern Pipe Covering Company, Richmond, Va., is in the market for 50-ton ice machine.

The Lowry Hill-Kenwood Co-operative Ice Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has been organized and will be incorporated.

Henry Smith is under arrest at Grant's Pass, Ore., for burning the brewery and ice plant of August Fetsch.

Paul E. Canova, Stark, Fla., is heading a movement to organize a cold storage and ice-making company.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company will erect a cold storage plant at Norfolk, Va., to cost \$500,000.

As the result of an electric storm the power plant of the Keystone cold storage plant at Reading, Pa., is out of service.

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INSULATING  
PAPER**

*Used By  
Packers  
Everywhere*



**F. W. BIRD & SON**  
MAKERS  
East Walpole, Mass.  
New York Chicago Washington

A judgment of foreclosure and sale has been rendered against the Rogerson Fruit & Cold Storage Company, Le Roy, N. Y.

The People's Ice & Cold Storage Company, Coffeyville, Kan., is being organized by H. A. Moore, of Kansas City, Mo.

W. E. Worth & Company, Wilmington, N. C., have recently remodelled their cold storage plant.

The Glendale Creamery Company has purchased the old creamery at Centralia, Wash., and will operate it.

The Mitchellville Home for Girls, Mitchellville, Ia., will build a cold storage plant and ice house.

The St. Cloud Cold Storage Company, St. Cloud, Minn., will put an additional story on its plant.

The ice plant of the Sparta Gas & Electric Company, Sparta, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire.

The Kalamazoo Pure Ice Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., capital \$10,000, is being or-

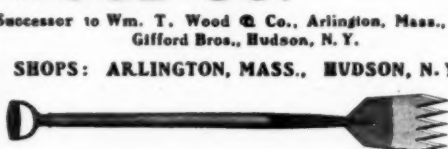
## WOOD'S ICE TOOLS

Gifford's Ice Elevators and Conveyors

**GIFFORD-WOOD CO.**

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Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILDING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

ganized by J. F. Sellick to manufacture ice.

The Fasig & Perrine ice and cold storage plants, located in southern Illinois towns, have been leased to a Chicago company for ten years.

An accident to machinery has caused a two-weeks' shutdown at the plant of the Arkansas & Texas Consolidated Ice & Coal Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.

It is reported that Dean & Sibley, Providence, R. I., are promoting a consolidation of New England breweries, situated south-east of Boston.

The Blue Valley Creamery Company, St. Joseph, Mo., has increased capital from \$12,500 to \$200,000, for the purpose of making improvements.

The Southwestern Mechanical Company, Fort Worth, Tex., controlled by the packing houses, commenced the erection of an ice factory and rendering plant on the old packing house site. The improvements will cost something like \$25,000.

The Weissner ice plant, located at First and Canton avenues, Highlandtown, Md., and owned by the heirs of the late J. Frank Weissner, will be offered at auction on Tuesday, August 29. The plant has a tank capacity of 50 tons.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland State Hospital, at Cleveland, Ohio, up until 12



**PURITY**

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

o'clock noon of September 16, 1905, for performing the labor and furnishing the necessary materials to erect and equip a cold storage plant, according to the plans, descriptions, bills and specifications, which are on file at the office of the Superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and at the office of Frank L. Packard, architect, Columbus, Ohio.

### WATERPROOFING A COLD STORE.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

Probably no part of the cold storage warehouse requires more careful consideration, care and attention in the planning and execution than its protection against moisture. In exceptional cases, where competent men plan and construct a modern warehouse, the water-

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE R. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE AMMONIA CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### ANHYDROUS

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Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.  
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.  
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.  
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.  
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
Milwaukee, 126 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.  
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.  
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
Wheeling, Wheeling Warehouse & Storage Co.  
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.  
Savannah, Benton Transfer Co.  
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CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

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proofing receives the care and attention it deserves, but in many cases anything applied with a brush passes for waterproofing.

For cold storage purposes there is waterproofing and—waterproofing. There are moisture conditions, and sloppy conditions, and flooded conditions to be met with, and, if possible, foreseen and overcome. The very nature of the business begets moisture. Every cubic foot of air, every pound of goods that enter the building bring in their quota of moisture which must be prevented from damaging the building, insulation or goods, and which must in due time be returned to the river, lake or ocean to be again re-distributed by nature to the air and fruits from whence it came.

Before entering upon the merits of any particular method of waterproofing, it would be well to consider what the conditions are it is necessary to overcome.

#### The Foundations.

Beginning with foundations, there is the surface water, natural moisture of the earth and often seepage from river or nearby waterway, where the water is under a pressure, due to the height of the column of water surrounding the foundation walls and underneath the floors. The waterproofing necessary to satisfactorily meet these conditions must be expected to differ considerably from the waterproofing against the ordinary moisture conditions existing in the upper stories of the building.

The foundation walls and the floors of concrete, brick or stone, are not in themselves waterproof. Consequently some additional

material must be used to prevent the water from getting through them. Until recently waterproofing has been somewhat of a haphazard affair, few outside of those making a study of the subject, understanding the theory and practice of the art. Those who made a specialty of waterproofing used felts which were laid on the floor and against the walls and coated with asphalt or tar. Each layer of felt was laid one-half lap on the preceding layer and then thoroughly swabbed down. If five layers were put down it was called five-play waterproofing and six layers six-ply, etc. After thus getting a continuous waterproof layer over the entire area, the next problem was to hold it down. With a pressure of water from underneath tending to raise the entire waterproofing off of the floor, it was found necessary to place on top of the waterproof layer sufficient weight in concrete, brick or stone to counteract the pressure of the water. Those architects, engineers or owners who let the waterproofing of their cellars to contractors inexperienced in the art, soon found to their cost that there was more to the business than they at first realized.

The importance of properly waterproofing the cellar of a cold store cannot be overestimated. Not only does an imperfectly waterproofed cellar make a wet and unsanitary place, but a thoroughly saturated insulation is practically spoiled for all time, not to mention the loss of refrigeration by reason of the greater conductivity of wet insulation as against a dry insulation. Should freezers be located in the cellar and they be continued as such, there is danger of freezing the earth

to such a depth that even the building will be raised.

Imagine the effect produced on a building where such freezers are operated intermittently, first lifting the structure and then lowering it again.

More recently waterproofing methods to meet the conditions described have made great strides. Instead of laying a dry felt and swabbing it down, a felt thoroughly impregnated with waterproof compound, and in itself waterproof, is laid, and if necessary cemented to other layers placed over it, until a waterproof stratum, flexible and elastic and continuous from the floor to above the highest water level, covers all walls and floors, making an absolutely waterproof box of the cellar.

#### The Roof.

Next in importance to the waterproofing of the cellar comes the roof. As the pressure of the water on the roof tends to hold the waterproofing in place, being on top instead of underneath it, the art of waterproofing a roof was more widely understood. Many materials can be used to make a roof tight which would be useless for waterproofing a cellar. On sloping roofs, tile, slate and shingles are commonly used, and on flat roofs, tar and gravel, tin, copper, cement and various composition of impregnated felts covered with substances such as flint, sand, cork, etc. The roof must be so constructed that it is weatherproof as well as waterproof. Provision must be made to keep driving rain and drifting snow from getting into the interior of the building.

(To be continued.)



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## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

**Further Advancing of Prices—Enormous Consignments to Foreign Markets—Very Good Consumption, but Cash Demands from Distributors of a More Cautious Order—Movements on the Part of Packers Favored by the Full Cost, Relatively, of Hogs and Not Large Receipts of Them—Speculation Slowly Increasing, but Takes Small Profits Promptly When Possible.**

It has been easy work for the packers to further advance, for the week, the prices of the products, from the encouragement given them by the hog market situation and from the reduction in the stocks of the products that are taking place at the packing points through the large consignments that are steadily being made of the supplies to the foreign markets. As well, there is more or less demand from the foreign market sources, while that as it is encouraged by the recent confident look of market conditions here.

While it has seemed probable that the limit of advanced prices had been reached from the fact that cash demands were becoming of a hesitating order, although that this would not mean that the consumption of the products was at all lessened by the improved range of prices for them, yet it is clear that with the cost of hogs there is merit to the strong trend of prices of the products, and that either the receipts of hogs would have to become larger and their prices cheaper, else that the packers would have a most substantial reason for continued strength to the prices in the products markets.

The fact that the consignments to the other side are of exceptionally large volume of both meats and lard, and that the consignments may be offered there steadily at prices under

the lay down cost of supplies from this country, has no especial significance to market conditions here except as that they would, of course, mean the curtailment of outside demands upon our markets from other abroad buying sources.

But the point is chiefly that the consumption in the foreign markets of the product supplies from this country is of more than the average volume, for reasons that have been alluded to frequently in our reviews through the season, notably in the shortened foreign packing through the earlier in the year than usual marketing of their cattle supplies. Therefore, that the much larger consignments than ordinarily to the other side of hog products are not apt to show the burdensome holding there that could be counted upon if there was the normal marketing of foreign packed supplies.

Of course, there would be a limit of full prices for the product that would check consumption, but this has not, as yet, shown itself; therefore it becomes possible for packers to swing the market their way unless conditions through hog supplies, as they may develop, prevent them.

The distinction must be made between the cash demands for the products falling off and the rate of consumption that is taking place of them.

The fact that the distributors of the products have become more cautious in taking supplies means that they are in a situation to do so as having bought freely ahead before the outside prices of the week were made, and not that they find that the consumers are drawing any less freely upon supplies than they had been doing for some weeks before.

Under the improved statistical position of the products, through largely the consignments and good consumption, with, as well, the factor of prices for hogs, it might be possible to arrange a line of prices for the products somewhere near those that had been counted upon by some trade sources as an outcome of the present bulging movement, in the market for them, and which is moderately above the current trading prices.

Nevertheless, there is a good deal of trade doubt expressed that the products markets will be materially higher than the range made this week in them, and as under the belief held by these sources, that the prices of hogs are sufficiently high to bring about a disposition, on the part of the growers of them to move them forward to market more freely, and that there should be a pretty good supply of marketable hogs back in the country, if the average full weight of the hogs received latterly at the packing points is any guide to the degree of the supply that is held back in good condition for marketing.

There are some people who emphasize their opinion that way by selling the October option "short," while they, as well, think that at some time in the fall season that there will be less strenuousness for full prices of the products, but rather a desire to put the fall packing down upon a cheaper basis, particularly as there is, just now, in sight an enormous corn crop, which requires only a little time more to give the assurance that there will be an abundance of feedstuffs for the cattle and hog supplies.

It is true that the cotton crop does not have a promising look, and that it may prove not more than a 10,500,000 bale yield, and even less than that volume, as there are some

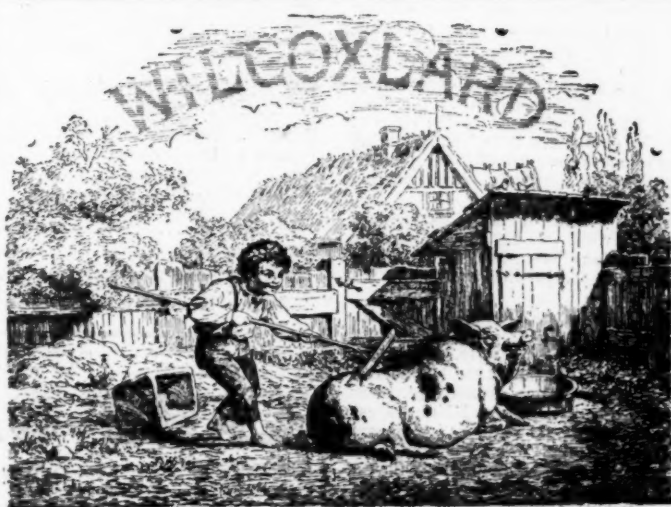
# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK  
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Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE  
REFINED  
LARD



calculations of a 10,000,000 bale crop; yet that, of course, it is too early a period of the season to give a definite opinion concerning the extent of the cotton crop.

If, however, the cotton crop turns out to the average expectation concerning its volume, it would follow that cotton seed prices would be high, and that cotton oil would be higher than it is at present, although possibly held down from any other full possible limit by the probable more abundant supplies of pure lard through the large corn crop.

Yet that it must be taken into consideration that there is bound to be so much compound lard consumed, and that it is of large enough volume to warrant the expectation that its value will be more than usual affected by the extent of the cotton crop, and influenced less so than ordinarily by the extent of the pure lard supply.

The compounds in any indicated possible contingency would be, could be, offered at prices to hold essentially as much trading as it has had through the last year, even if its consumption does not materially further grow in volume, as essentially the consumers of the compounds hold to them, where they get accustomed to their use, rather than disturb their ordinary handling of the lards.

It is true that the cottonseed oil market had been latterly or up to mid-week rather slack and slightly lower than the late outside trading basis in it. But this would seem to have been only a temporary manifestation, as awaiting normal demands for supplies of it from the compound makers and exporters. Subsequently on larger compound demands the market reacted to some advance for the oil.

The speculators in the hog products on the "long" side as buying a little more freely than they bought last week, have been taking more to the September option, although there has been some "long" outside interest, as well as "short" interest, in the October option.

But the later deliveries are practically under neglect, as there are too many conflicting opinions just now to warrant much confidence among traders for the winter months' deliveries.

The record of the shipments from the Atlantic ports, and which is shown in another column of this publication brings the movement up to the close of the previous week, and while it shows an especially large movement forward of meats, it would not cover more important shipments of lard and meats out of the packing points, and which have been a feature within the last several days for nearby shipment.

The United Kingdom markets took last week 14,256,818 pounds meats and the Continent only 1,130,575 pounds, while the total shipments to all foreign markets of meats from November 1 up to the close of last week have been 553,392,023 pounds, against 492,774,967 pounds corresponding time in the previous year. The exports of lard last week included 3,873,603 pounds to the United Kingdom and 3,493,055 pounds to the Continent, and from November 1 to the close of last week the shipments have been, covering all foreign markets, 518,672,686 pounds, against 480,445,287 pounds corresponding time in the previous year.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 235 pounds, against 233 pounds previous week, 240 pounds corresponding week in the previous year, and 251 pounds in 1903.

In New York there has been a moderate inquiry for pork from the shippers, with sales of 425 barrels mess at \$15.50@16.50, 600 barrels short clear at \$13.75@16.25, 150 barrels family at \$17.50. Western steam lard, after selling at \$8 for lots from Middle West points, closed at about \$8.15. City steam lard sold at \$7.75, and was afterwards bid with to 8c. asked. The compound lard has a liberal consumption, but has new demands from the distributors only moderately as they are busy in working off supplies to them on contract deliveries, quoted at \$5.87½ for car lots. In city meats, the market for bellies is more in favor of sellers, under mod-

erate supplies, and with the cost of hogs. Sales of 35,000 pounds pickled bellies at 9@9½c. for 14 lbs. average, 9½@9½c. for 12 lbs. average, 10c. for 10 lbs. average, and 10½c. for smokers. City pickled shoulders at 6½c. City pickled hams, loose, 10½@11½c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 3,736 bbls. pork, 8,956,420 lbs. lard, 15,714,240 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 2,437 bbls. pork, 7,126,573 lbs. lard, 12,044,479 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—The export demand for tierced beef is very moderate. But there is a very fair trading in barreled lots and at steady prices. City tierced India mess quoted \$18.00@19.00; barreled mess, \$8.50@9.50; family at \$12@12.50; packet, \$10@10.50.

#### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships about \$200.

W. K. Martens was proposed for membership.

New members: John M. McDonald (The Procter & Gamble Company), Robert G. Brandt, Geo. A. Williams; Fred C. Seaver.

Visitors: S. S. Cooper, Glasgow; George G. Carr, Hamburg; George Dobson, Galveston; T. Smith, New Orleans; George H. Heakes, Mobile, Ala.; A. S. Jackson, E. S. Skeller; J. W. Hall, Charleston; H. J. Walls, Kansas City.

#### MEXICAN CATTLE TO CAPE TOWN.

Mexican cattle are to find a market in South Africa, and a company headed by Howard M. Maple, of El Paso, has been organized to begin shipments to that country at once. The first consignment is now being gathered together. The first shipment will be made September 1, and will include cattle valued at about \$60,000. The project is the same as that in which Major Maud, of Fort Worth, was engaged two or three years ago. Some of the cattle thus shipped are to be used in replenishing the ranges in South Africa, while a certain number of them are to be used for slaughtering. The first consignment will be sent to Cape Town.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending August 19, 1905, with comparative table of shipments:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week Aug. 19, 1905.	Week Nov. 1, 1904, Aug. 20, 1904.	to Aug. 19, 1905.
United Kingdom...	683	177	40,202
Continent.....	170	151	19,147
South and Cen. Am.	394	211	19,773
West Indies.....	1,074	1,687	60,904
Br. No. Am. Col....	815	163	12,271
Other countries....	—	48	873
Totals.....	3,736	2,437	153,170

#### BACON AND HAMS.

United Kingdom..	14,256,818	10,964,412	478,664,269
Continent.....	1,130,575	761,150	56,356,672
South and Cen. Am.	66,950	40,700	4,451,947
West Indies.....	256,197	248,342	11,461,196
Br. No. Am. Col....	3,700	5,200	71,900
Other countries....	—	54,675	2,386,309
Totals.....	15,714,240	12,044,479	553,392,023

#### LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom...	3,873,603	2,983,524	220,515,729
Continent.....	3,493,055	3,005,074	238,869,052
South and Cen. Am.	234,200	158,530	21,341,547
West Indies.....	1,308,502	929,975	31,579,508
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	26,250	500,600
Other countries....	47,000	23,320	5,866,210
Totals.....	8,956,420	7,126,573	518,672,686

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,631	4,012,100	5,343,990
Boston.....	493	3,344,225	976,513
Philadelphia.....	75	142,900	145,000
Baltimore.....	—	32,300	957,245
Mobile.....	—	39,150	140,100
Newport News....	—	—	138,549
New Orleans.....	479	34,223	166,750
Montreal.....	58	8,070,493	567,181
Galveston.....	—	38,547	820,392
Totals.....	3,736	15,714,240	8,956,420

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	Nov. 1, 1904, to Aug. 19, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Aug. 20, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	30,634,000	25,799,600	4,834,400
Bacon & hams, lbs.	553,392,023	492,774,967	60,617,056
Lard, lbs.....	518,672,686	480,445,287	38,227,399

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York for the week ending August 19, of commodities, as shown by Lunham & Moore's report:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil		Beef		Lard	
		Cake.	Cheese.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pigs.
1 Lucania, Liverpool.....				640	97	120	440
2 Georgic, Liverpool.....				2015	571	35	398
11 Cedric, Liverpool.....		139	1107	1500	75	57	262
St. Louis, Southampton.....				711			250
Minnetonka, London.....				152	2000		50
7 Camoens, Manchester.....				43			357
Brooklyn City, Bristol.....				24			500
Idaho, Hull.....		1010	1106		250	110	3314
Furnessia, Glasgow.....					50	126	115
Numidian, Glasgow.....					120	60	
5 Bulgaria, Hamburg.....				330		10	347
Kaiser Wilhelm der II, Bremen..						225	
Barbarossa, Bremen.....						400	30
Noordam, Rotterdam.....		750	65		50		1115
Vaderland, Antwerp.....		2209	1219		85	370	235
United States, Baltic.....				175		480	30
Kentucky, Baltic.....				95	25	550	15
8 Bordeaux, Havre.....		2740					25
Liguria, Mediterranean.....							50
Oriken, Mediterranean.....							60
Emilia, Mediterranean.....							210
Prinz Oskar, Mediterranean.....							250
Total.....		5699	1149	7802	3550	1299	2167
Last week.....		9889	569	6478	7488	399	1240
Same time in 1904.....		13577	31,6	7083	6402	340	524
1. 75 tes. tallow. 2. 100 tes. 150 hds. tallow. 5. 88 tes. tallow. 7. 25 tes. tallow.							
8. 200 tes. tallow. 11. 50 tes. tallow.							

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The English markets continue of an assuring order for firmness; the deduction, therefore, is made that the Continental markets are, at least, well sustained in their market values, else there would not be sufficient demands upon the English market for supplies for the current strong position as to prices exhibited in them.

The London auction sale on Wednesday showed 3d. advance for the beef grade, while the mutton grade was unchanged, at which there were 450 casks sold out of the 750 casks offered.

The features of the tallow market have been well covered in our recent reviews of the situation, and it is that sort of a market when but little that is new in the way of development is offered, yet that the position retains steadily firmness and confidence, with barely change in prices and that the supplies, especially of the better qualities of the tallow, are steadily closely sold up.

The statistical position of the tallow, in the rate of production and consumption and as favorable to the present market for firmness, is apparent not only at our Eastern markets, but essentially at all of the Western distributing points, and more particularly for the prime grades.

It would be well understood that the tallow production in the summer months is less, materially so, than that of the fall months and in the longer period of cooler weather, through the increasing meat consumption, there are apt to be more general supplies to satisfy demands.

But, as well, demands from soapmakers and the other manufacturing interests, but particularly from the soapmakers, become livelier for the raw material supplies as the summer months are closed, and the increase of demand is usually in proportion to the then larger productions.

The situation then is presented of no especially burdensome accumulations of the tallow to be carried over into the more active consuming period, and, therefore, dependence to be placed almost wholly upon the later productions, while that the position has encouragement otherwise from the strong, at present, foreign markets and the apprehension of more important demands from them. But the present situation of prices is not changed from the previous week.

There has been some little quantity of the tallow sold at the West latterly for shipment to the other side, as well as in combination

with the late inquiry at our Eastern market for the city hogsheads.

But this foreign demand is not at all quick or of markedly interesting volume just now, and may not be so further along in the season, yet that the outlook of the market is that if the foreign demand does not materially increase, and the cable advices will be watched with a good deal of interest as to English market conditions, that at least more sensitive conditions than those existing would prevail as the season is advanced to the tallow markets in this country, yet with the ordinary, as at present show of demands that the selling interests are likely to retain some advantage, and perhaps in securing somewhat stronger figures than those existing.

The city hogshead tallow last sold at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, but as it had been pretty well cleaned up ahead for this week's delivery, the current asking price of  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ is a nominal one. Later, it is understood, that on account of a slow demand for city hogshead tallow that  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ would probably buy it.

There is little city tallow put in tierces, and  $4\frac{7}{8}$ ¢ as an asking price for it is not settled.

The edible tallow is quite firm at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for city made, with late sales of 400 tierces at that, while the supply of that class of goods is very moderate, although that some nice out-of-town lots have been had at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

The country made tallow is steadily bought up, the receipts of which are moderate, while that the interior melters either have some little confidence for holding as to market conditions for their productions or are shipping them, in some degree, to out-of-town consuming points direct, where better prices may be possible just now than at some of the Eastern markets, but more particularly where certain fine grades are needed. Sales for the week of the country made are 415,000 pounds at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for fair to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ @  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for prime qualities, and to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for nice kettle.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The difference of opinion among buyers and sellers continues. The open market bidding in New York is  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ while 9¢ asked, and in Chicago 9¢ is asked. There has been no business up to this writing for the week.

The consumption of the stearine is of lessened volume, and that the compound makers find no especial need of resupplying with it just now, in consideration particularly that they have a very fair quantity in an accumulated stock.

The consumption of the compound lard is of liberal proportions, but the distributors of it to the consumers are well supplied through the late liberal buying and are, for the present, fairly active in new demands for supplies.

Meanwhile the pure lard has further advanced, and the late asking price for the compounds is made more secure, while that if the pure lard market holds its present tone the compounds would likely, in value, be still more in the seller's favor. Indeed on Wednesday there was an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for the compound lard to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ in New York, but there is talk of a still further improvement.

Therefore, there is likely to be at any time revived demands for the compounds, to be reflected in increased inquiry for stearine supplies.

**OLEO OIL.**—Rotterdam is at present quiet in demands for either oleo oil or cottonseed supplies, as having fair accumulated supplies, while its butterine tendency has lessened. Rotterdam quotes at 57 florins. New York quotes at  $10\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for choice,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for prime and  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for low grade.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The cost of lard makes a 9¢ stearine price as inside, although that there is no business to establish definitely a price.

**GREASE.**—The market shows a strong tone, without giving more than a moderate increase of trading. The demands are from shippers chiefly and for the low grades. Yellow quoted at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ @  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; bone at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ @  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; house at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ @  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; choice white at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ @  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; and "B" white at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ @  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The supplies on offer are moderate with little demand, but on account of the cost of grease firmness as to prices. Yellow quoted at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ @  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ and white at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ @  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE** is somewhat nominal in price, pending offerings of new crop.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—There is a light distributing business, and a steady general market. Quotations are for 20 test,  $94\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 30 test, 88¢; 40 test at 63¢, and prime at 49¢.

**CORN OIL.**—Exporters are moderate buyers, while there is otherwise a steady jobbing business. Quoted at  $\$3.65$  @  $\$3.85$  for car and job lots.

**LARD OIL.**—There is some increase of demand from the manufacturing interests, with a firmer market. Prime quoted at  $59\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @  $61\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

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**PALM OIL.**—Offerings are light, with prices held firmly. Red quoted at 5½@5½c. and Lagos at 5¾@5¾c.

#### SALTED HIDES FROM FRANCE.

Mr. G. Wilfred Pierce, of Newark, N. J., writes to the Bureau of Manufactures regarding importation of salted hides and the use made of them:

I received to-day (August 5) from one of the principal makers of patent and enameled leather in this city a letter written by him from Paris, France, in which he gives an account of the recent purchase by him of 200,000 salted hides for shipment to this city, where most of the product therefrom will be made into patent-leather visors for caps for the British, French, Belgian, and several other armies.

These French hides come from cattle slaughtered for the markets of Paris. The grains measure on the average 65 feet to each skin. The average measurement of the best types of hides from American range cattle is 55 feet. It costs but little more to tan and dress the large French hides than is expended on the 55 feet American hides. Under present conditions of ocean freights, and the liberal system of bounties afforded to French shipping, the cost of carriage from France to this city on shipments of hides is somewhat under the present charge for railroad carriage from the Western markets for salted hides to this city. It is estimated by a dozen large leather manufacturers of this city that at least 25 per cent. of their best products are exported to Europe. On these exports they receive the drawback of 15 per cent., being the equivalent of the impost paid by them on imported hides.

To-day there are four leather manufacturers of this city and vicinity searching Europe for salted hides. This is because there is a legitimate shortage in American hides, owing to the fact that when extraordinary high prices for beef prevailed one and two years ago many cattle owners sacrificed their live stock in order to reap large profits, and without giving a thought to the fact that they were not making provision for a future supply by saving their best bulls, cows, and calves. The makers of leather in this country are prepared to sign contracts to take twice as many high-grade hides as they are likely to procure for a long time to come from American markets. Two New Jersey leather buyers of salted hides are in Hungary buying up all they can get of the largest kinds of hides for use by the local makers of dressed leather for Western and Eastern makers of automobiles. Because of the great prosperity of the Western States the market here for automobile and carriage leather is busier than was ever known before. Prices are high and tending higher, with every man and woman employed that can be had for work. The foreign orders on the books of New Jersey leather makers are much greater in number and amount than ever before, more especially for the account of British markets.

#### SALT INDUSTRY.

A bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey states that the production of salt in the United States during 1904 was 22,030,002 barrels (of 280 pounds), valued at \$6,021,222, as compared with 18,968,069 barrels, valued at \$5,286,988, in 1903. This is the largest production ever reported except in 1902, but the average net price per barrel 27.332 cents is lower than that reported in 1903 (27.873 cents) or in any previous year, with the exception of 1902, when the average net price realized was only 23.769 cents a barrel.

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CABLE ADDRESS  
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The most noteworthy feature of the year 1904 was the increase of 1,193,620 barrels in the production of rock salt. This increase was due in large part to the expansion of the salt industry of Louisiana, where rock salt is easily and cheaply mined in the "mounds" which occur in the southern part of the State.

The chief salt-producing States are New York and Michigan, and the combined output from these two States amounts to about two-thirds of the total production of the United States. The five leading salt-producing States during 1904 were: New York, 8,600,656 barrels; Michigan, 5,425,904 barrels; Ohio, 2,455,829 barrels; Kansas, 2,161,819 barrels, and Louisiana, 1,095,850 barrels.

The actual consumption of salt in 1904 was 23,116,971 barrels, or about 2.46 times what it was in 1880.

The imports of salt in 1904 amounted to 332,279,481 pounds. Great Britain contributed 98,943,611 pounds, worth \$301,696; Italy, 106,060,268 pounds, valued at \$75,756; Canada, 11,102,273 pounds, valued at \$27,529; West Indies, 105,160,371 pounds, worth \$89,878, and other countries 20,882,959 pounds, valued at \$20,371. The total value of all the imported salt was thus \$515,230.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the movement of the exported salt changed notably from the course of trade in the previous year. Exports to Japan dropped off about 38 per cent., probably on account of the war with Russia, but trade with Mexico more than doubled, and the already large exportation to the Dominion of Canada increased nearly 100 per cent. The total exports during the year ending June 30, 1904, were 25,508,577 pounds, valued at \$99,066, whereas in the year ending June 30, 1903,

16,446,380 pounds were exported at a valuation of \$70,296, an increase for 1904 of 55.1 per cent. in quantity, but of only 40.9 per cent. in value.

#### ARGENTINE'S EQUIPMENT.

The weekly bulletin of the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department contains a report from the Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, Eng., which notes the vast strides made in perfecting cold storage on the steamship lines carrying meats from the South American Republic of Argentina to British ports. The report says: "The immense increase in the importation of chilled beef and mutton from Argentina this year is one of the surprises in the meat trade. These goods arrive in first-class condition, and not only are the carcasses shipped, but also the by-products, such as kidneys, livers, hearts, etc., which on account of the excellent cold storage provided on the steamers, arrive in the best of condition."

"The cause of the large increase and development in this trade has been the result of English capitalists taking the matter up and building large abattoirs and cold storage plants, both in Argentina and Great Britain. I am told that by reason of the lower freights for this class of product, as compared with shipping the animals alive and having them slaughtered here at the ports, the companies interested are able to cut the prices for fresh meat, etc., almost in two."

"I referred to this matter in a former report some months ago. Since that time I have looked into the matter carefully, and find that the English capitalists would be quite willing to join with the Canadians in inaugurating similar plants and service from Canada. The sea voyage from Canada being so much shorter, the prospects for an Anglo-Canadian company, along similar lines to the British companies doing business in the Argentine, are exceedingly bright."



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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Easier Prices Through Slackened Demands Followed by Firmness and Advanced Prices—Slightly Increased Offerings of New Crude for Future Offerings at Weaker Prices Followed by Stronger Prices as Through the Cotton Crop News—Rather More Demand Again for Supplies by the Compound Makers—Advanced Prices for Compound Lard—Exporters Remain Quiet for the Soap Grades of the Oil, but the Foreign Markets, in Instances, Are Getting Their Accumulations Better in Hand for Further Demands—Some Apprehension in Continental Markets of Shortened Supplies of Some of the Competing Seed Oils.**

The markets in New York, as well as through the South, were of a dragging order early in the week, with some concessions in prices then made, with as well, at that time, a generally easy look to affairs, at least so far as concerns the surface appearances of the market. But it was proved that it was easy to bring about a different look to the market, and the slightest further discouraging news concerning the cotton crop in part prompted it, as well as an increased demand from the compound makers.

Indeed, that all along even in the late period of weakness to prices, there had been faith in a nearby recovery of prices, based not only upon the cotton crop prospects, but upon the general outlook of supplies and the degree of consumption of them, with the realization that the larger portion of the supplies are in few hands.

The fact then after the weaker tones of Monday and Tuesday markets, that, on Wednesday, that there were prompt, and in an instance, a large buyer for all of the oil that was offered at that time, upon the New York market, in the way of option trading, and that there were some large takings of the September delivery at first at 30¼ and

then at 30½ for fully 11,000 bbls., about half at each price, with a recovery in the price for it early upon that day as shown of fully ½c., was not a surprising development. All of the other options sympathized in a corresponding advance in prices. Following the active business of Wednesday, and which was largely on demands of the Western compound makers, who took fully 10,000 barrels of the sales then made, the market on Thursday was naturally quieter, while that, because of the supervening dullness, the prices became a little easier.

However easy the spasmodic developments of the market had been, more particularly at such times as it was practically neglected by the large buyers, although probably for the purpose of getting all of the cheap oil that might be thrown over, more particularly by the outside "longs," it was clear that unless the cotton crop news became of a more encouraging order, that with the present and prospective consumption of the oil through to the new crop season for it, under, in part, the stimulus of the lard market, and with the active consumption of the compound lard, that the cotton oil market could easily find a more confident line of prices.

The Texas mills which had sold crude in tanks at 23c., and had been willing to sell even freer quantities at that price, without finding further buyers for them, turned about on Wednesday to stronger views as to prices, and then made, at least in two instances, 23½c. for the crude, in tanks.

The offerings of the new crop crude at the Southeast mill sections at 23@23½c., became also, at mid-week, scarce, while where bidding had been dropped to 22½c. for September and 23c. for October delivery, it became stronger and advanced to 23c. and 23½c. respectively.

There had, however, been offers to sell several lots of old crop prime yellow, held at

the South by the mills and possibly holdings that had been obtained through old sales of crude oil against them, and these did not have much demand. Besides, there are other offers to sell prime yellow and off grade yellow by the South and other out-of-town sources.

But there was a resumption, moderately, of demand for the bleaching grade by the Western compound makers, and there had been continued inquiry for the oil by a Western source which, however, afterwards slackened.

In an all-around way, however, when the market early in the week became tame, the demands from the compound makers and refineries became quiet, and their bidding was reduced. But on the reaction to firmness at mid-week in the market there was returning confidence in bidding.

These Western compound makers, as well as the refineries, have taken for the week equal to about 22,000 barrels of the refined, for which they have paid 28¼c., in tanks, deliver in Chicago, and 26@26¼c. for off yellow, loose, in New Orleans, as well as the basis of the other indicated September price.

The mills had sold about 40 tanks crude at 23@23½c. in the Southeast and Texas.

The linseed and its oil, prices in the foreign markets have been further in favor of buyers, with the prices in London at this writing 38 shillings for the linseed and 17s. 4½d. for the linseed oil, while that this was a decline in four days of 1s. 6d. for the linseed and 1s. for the oil. On Thursday there was a recovery in London of the prices of the linseed to 38s. 9d., and of the oil to 17s. 7½d., or an advance of 9d. and 3d. respectively.

But this decline in the prices of linseed had not further affected to easier market conditions those for the English cotton oil, although that naturally the English market loses some of its soap trade demands for the

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cotton oil by reason of the weaker linseed markets.

It is, however, probable that a reason for the indifference of the foreign soapmakers in buying further just now, the cotton oil in this country, is in the development of the linseed position; nevertheless that reports from the principal foreign consuming markets of the cotton oil are to the effect that they are using the cotton oil sufficiently, since there have been for several weeks only small arrivals out of the oil, to clean up the lots held outside of store, while, as well, they are put into better position where the time would seem to be nearly ripe for further demands for supplies of the cotton oil to this country.

While the season is as yet rather young to make calculations upon the new supplies of the competing seed and other oils of Europe, yet there is said to be some apprehension abroad of short supplies of some of them.

The belief, as well, is that the linseed position of Europe will, before long, be more favorable to selling interests, however unfavorable market situations develop at present, through the fact that there is too much of the linseed oil for current demands, and which makes buyers of the linseed rather reserved in demands for it, yet that the ahead statistical position of linseed is favorable to decidedly better prices for it.

But that cottonseed oil must be had by Europe before a new crop season would seem clear from the rate of consumption of supplies of it there. The present indifferent temper as to buying the cotton oil by Europe is as well influenced from the wish of the foreign market to feel convinced that the cotton crop news from this country of as poor order as it is generally represented to be, as Europe is always very suspicious over short crop reports, while that when it is in a position, from supplies, waits until the last possible moment for confirmation, or otherwise, of them.

The home compound lard consumption is quite liberal, but this does not mean that new demands for the compounds are at all active. Rather that the distributors of the compounds to the consumers had bought freely of them before the late advance in prices for them, and that they await a distributing of these supplies to the consumers before further buying in a large way. Yet that with the further advance in the prices of pure lard that the compounds are likely to get another push upward of prices, and that the distributors of them are likely to get in again as buyers, before the time of advanced prices for them. The compound lard was advanced at mid-week  $\frac{1}{8}$ c., to  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. for car lots.

The allusion to the trading in compound lard is made more because it would be shown that the consumption of cotton oil by the compound makers is up to full volume, while that it fastens the belief that the compound makers will have to buy before the new crop more freely than at present, cotton oil supplies, particularly as the pure lard market has steadily crept upward and is in sufficient control of the packers for about any trading basis that they may be pleased to aim for concerning it. And higher pure lard means a just so much larger consumption of the compounds than the ordinary volume of it.

If calculations of the cotton crop could be made on the reported condition of it as was done last year about this time, while that the calculations of it then proved very close to the actual season's yield, it could be answered that the cotton crop would be of a surprisingly moderate volume, even under total figures that careful people in the cotton oil trade are reckoning upon as the outcome of the cotton crop. Indeed if the indicated basis of calculation concerning the cotton crop would stand as well this year as it did last year, it could be concluded that the prices of cotton oil would stand much more in favor of selling interest than otherwise it is apprehended they will stand. The cotton crop season is different in many respects than it was last season, and we think it requires a later time this year to figure upon in a satisfactory way; and although that the cotton crop is likely this year to be a moderate one, and to favorably further affect the prices of cotton oil through the seed trading basis, yet that it is not likely to be of as small an order as the basis of figuring from the implied previous season's methods would make it.

Our opinion is that however higher pure lard may be in the near future that at some time in the new packing season it must be affected to lower prices by the prospective exceptionally large corn crop and the full supplies of hogs, which will likely have good lard weights by reason of the large feed-stuffs supplies. But that the large corn crop and prospective lard prices would not have this season, their ordinary full effect upon cotton seed oil prices, if the cotton crop turns out to the present expected moderate volume of it, although, of course, some influence would come from the position of the pure lard market. The reasoning would be that there is a large consumption of compound lard that could not be diverted to pure lard under any contingency of closer than usual compound lard prices with those for pure lard, since where there is accustomed use of compound lard it would be held to for well understood reasons, although that the compound lard might not have its usual yearly growth of trading in the coming season if market prices turn out along the lines probable concerning them.

### New York Transactions.

Last Saturday the market for prime yellow stood as follows: August,  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; October at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; November at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; December at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; January at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Monday there was a weaker market and small declines in prices. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow: September at  $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 800 bbls. do., October, at  $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 300 bbls. do. at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. August at 30c. Prices on the calls: August,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c. and  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30$ c.; September at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c. and  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; October at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31$ c. and  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; November at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31$ c. and  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; December at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31$ c. and  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; January at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31$ c. and  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Tuesday there was a further moderate decline in prices. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 30c.; 1,200 bbls. do. September, at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,700 bbls. do. at 30c.; 500 bbls. January at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. Prices on the "calls": August at  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c. and  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30$ c. (afterwards at  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30$ c.); September

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address

Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.

Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.



at 30@30½c. (afterwards at 29¾@30c.); October, 30½@30¾c. (afterwards at 30@30½c.); November, December, January, 30¼@32¾c. (afterwards at 30@30½c.).

On Wednesday the market opened with a firmer tone and very soon there was quick buying of some large lots of September, which established an advance of ½c. Thus the sales were 600 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 30c.; 5,800 bbls. September at 30¼c.; 5,200 bbls. do. at 30½c.; 500 January, 30¾c. Prices on the "calls": August at 29½@30c. and 29¾@30c.; September at 30@30¼c. and 30¼@30½c.; October at 30¼@30½c. and 30½@31c.; November at 30@30½c. and 30¼@31c.; December at 30@30½c. and 30¼@31c.; January at 30@30½c. and 30¼@31c.

On Thursday the market opened quiet and easier, and closed slack and tame. First "call" prices: August, 29¾@30¼c.; September, 30@30½c.; October, 30½@30¾c.; November, December, January, 30¼@30¾c.; sale 100 January, 30½c. Last call: August, 29½@30c.; September, 30@30½c.; October, November, December, January, 30¼@30¾c. (Continued on page 42.)

#### At the Mills.

Crude in tanks, after easing up in price early in the week, was afterwards firmer, with 23½c. quoted at the Southeast and in Texas, after sales of 40 tanks at 23@23½c.

#### Export Demands.

The soap grades remain quiet, but there is moderate, although lessened demands for the edible goods, of which sales of 2,900 bbls. at 32@33c. covering butter, white and winter yellow.

#### Compound Makers' Demands.

There have been sales to the Western compound makers at 28½c. for the bleaching grade in tanks.

#### The Lard Position.

The lard market steadily finds its way to a higher basis from large consignments of it and the consequent improved statistical positions at the packing points, together with the moderate receipts of and higher cost of hogs. It rather looks now as if nothing would be in the way of the packers securing the even higher prices than had been talked of as an outcome for the market, and these were close to ½c. better than the current trading range for them. Yet that if the hog supplies should increase, and there is believed to be a good hog supply back in the country if the good full weights of the hogs now arriving can be taken as the principal reason for the opinion, the lard market would probably react.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Aug. 24.—Cottonseed oil market is easy and well supplied with oil. Quoted at 46½ francs for prime summer yellow, and prime winter yellow at 49½ francs.

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 24.—Cottonseed oil market is quiet, but firm at 25 florins for butter oil, 23½ florins for prime summer yellow, and at 22½ florins for off oil.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—Cottonseed oil market shows good demand for high grade oils, but the off oils are neglected. Quote off oil at 18s. 3d.; prime summer yellow, 19s.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Aug. 24.—Cottonseed oil market is firm, but demand mostly for English oil on account of cheapness. Quote off oil at 46½ francs, and English oil at 43½ francs.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Aug. 24.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat better at 48 francs for prime summer yellow and at 51½ francs for prime winter yellow.

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Aug. 24.—Cottonseed oil market shows a fair demand, but only for small lots, on account of cheapness of English oil. Sales of off oil at 38½ marks; prime summer yellow at 39 marks, and butter oil, 40 marks.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Cottonseed products practically exhausted. Prime crude oil nominally 22@22½c.; meals and hulls cleaned up.

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 24.—23½c. bid new crop prime crude, no trading; meal firm at \$21.75, f. o. b., mill, for fall months; hulls very weak at \$4.50.

#### New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 24.—New prime crude, Valley, 24c., September shipment; Texas, 23@23½c.; new crop cake and meal, September to December, about \$26.75, sacked, long ton, ship side. Very little doing.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 25, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

#### From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Alesund, Norway.....	50	100
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	130
Acajula, Salvador.....	20	45
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	292
Ajaccio.....	—	99
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	3,821
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	143
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	875
Ancona, Italy.....	—	875
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	76
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	3,621
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	96
Azua, West Indies.....	—	6
Bahia.....	—	146
Barbades, West Indies.....	159	2,166
Bathurst, Africa.....	—	9
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	100
Belize, British Honduras.....	—	4
Bergen, Norway.....	50	578
Bone, Algeria.....	—	453
Bordeaux, France.....	105	6,622
Braila, Roumania.....	—	25
Bremen, Germany.....	—	314
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	556
Bristol, England.....	—	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.....	273	2,839
Calabrien, Cuba.....	—	22
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	90
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	31
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	725
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	5
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	10
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	4
Cayenna, French Guiana.....	134	519
Christiana, Norway.....	280	2,179
Christiansand, Norway.....	25	159
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	29
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	26
Colon, Panama.....	—	558
Conakry, Africa.....	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	50	3,556
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	215
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	30
Dantzig, Germany.....	200	5,200
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	21
Demarara, British Guiana.....	—	1,331
Drontheim, Norway.....	25	109
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	76
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	25
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	41
Dunkirk, France.....	—	930
East London, Cape Colony.....	—	159
Flume, Austria.....	—	2,100
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	2,604
Fredericton, Australia.....	—	58
Frontera, Mexico.....	—	10
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	2,406
Genoa, Italy.....	600	33,335
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	583
Gibraltar, Spain.....	50	990
Glasgow, Scotland.....	50	8,689
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	170	3,451
Guadaloupe, West Indies.....	—	1,565
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	31

Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	45
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	—	9
Hamburg, Germany.....	50	3,186
Havana, Cuba.....	74	3,320
Havre, France.....	850	28,638
Hong Kong, China.....	—	494
Hull, England.....	—	325
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	113
Kingston, West Indies.....	—	3,032
Konigsburg, Germany.....	—	1,800
Kotonu, Africa.....	—	10
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	569
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	9
La Union, Salvador.....	—	9
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	13,371
Leith, Scotland.....	—	100
Liverpool, England.....	60	10,396
London, England.....	20	2,973
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	—	9
Macoris, Santo Domingo.....	—	1,968
Mahmo, Norway.....	—	365
Malta, Island of.....	—	1,955
Manchester, England.....	—	685
Manoas, Brazil.....	—	20
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	8
Marseilles, France.....	—	21,162
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	2,547
Massowah, Eritret.....	—	158
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	85
Mauritius Island.....	—	8
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	567
Messina, Italy.....	—	200
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	68
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	572	5,833
Nagasaki, Japan.....	—	12
Naples, Italy.....	—	5,127
Newcastle, England.....	—	255
Oran, Algeria.....	—	4,210
Panama, Panama.....	125	244
Para, Brazil.....	—	27
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	100	147
Philippeville, Algeria.....	—	503
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	94
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	60
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	85
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	170
Porto Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	7
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	112
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	731
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	143
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	166	777
Rio Grande du Sul, Brazil.....	—	41
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	7,456
Rotterdam, Holland.....	200	9,977
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	40
St. John, N. B.....	—	24
St. Johns, West Indies.....	—	232
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	1,026
St. Martin, West Indies.....	—	244
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	37
Sanchez, Santo Domingo.....	—	220
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo.....	—	750
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	209
Santos, Brazil.....	—	2,191
Savanna, Colombia.....	—	6
Shanghai, China.....	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	21
Singapore, India.....	—	145
Southampton, England.....	—	1,400
Stavanger, Norway.....	150	1,019
Stettin, Germany.....	175	7,200
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	600
Sydney, Australia.....	—	792
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	14
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	750
Trieste, Austria.....	1,200	36,175
Trinidad, Island.....	—	964
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	116
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	1,908
Valparaiso, Chili.....	—	2,262
Varna, Bulgaria.....	—	75
Veile, Denmark.....	—	299
Venice, Italy.....	—	42,007
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	182
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	99
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	39
Totals.....	6,033	453,000

#### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	17,280
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	725
Bremen, Germany.....	—	4,763
Cebu, Honduras.....	—	5,410
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	415	3,895
Cuba.....	—	103
Genoa, Italy.....	—	2,551
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	5,518
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	24,962
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,577
Havre, France.....	—	3,000
Hull, England.....	—	900
Liverpool, England.....	—	15,450
London, England.....	—	8,880
Manchester, England.....	—	650
Marseilles, France.....	—	21,220
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	—	65
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	118,366
Stettin, Germany.....	—	80
Trieste, Austria.....	—	40,419
Venice, Italy.....	—	2,610
Totals.....	715	288,309

#### From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	8,905
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,496
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,960
Marseilles, France.....	—	5,956
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	80,499
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	3,303
Trieste, Austria.....	—	11,853
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	13,431
Totals.....	—	130,433

From Baltimore.		
Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	1,450
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	100
Bremen, Germany .....	—	640
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	—	260
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	805
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	1,335
Havre, France .....	—	200
Leith, Scotland .....	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	4,238
Stettin, Germany .....	—	530
Totals .....	100	10,408
From Philadelphia.		
Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	104
Corn Island .....	—	1
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	350
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	9,250
Totals .....	—	9,705
From Savannah.		
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	5,804
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	23,080
Stettin, Germany .....	—	900
Trieste, Austria .....	—	200
Totals .....	—	29,984
From Newport News.		
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	14,594
Liverpool, England .....	—	1,400
London, England .....	—	145
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	10,555
Totals .....	—	26,694
From Pensacola.		
Genoa, Italy .....	—	771
Liverpool, England .....	—	416
Marseilles, France .....	—	4,284
Mitaxo .....	—	204
Venice, Italy .....	—	102
Totals .....	—	5,777
From All Other Ports.		
Canada .....	307	15,037
Cuba .....	—	138
Guatemala .....	1	2
Honduras .....	—	1
Liverpool, England .....	—	21
Mexico .....	—	9
Newfoundland .....	—	1
Nicaragua .....	—	2
Salvador .....	2	12
South America .....	—	112
Totals .....	310	15,935
Recapitulation.		
From New York .....	6,063	433,000
From New Orleans .....	715	288,300
From Galveston .....	—	190,433
From Savannah .....	—	29,984
From Newport News .....	—	26,694
From Baltimore .....	—	10,408
From Philadelphia .....	—	9,705
From Pensacola .....	—	5,777
From all other ports .....	310	151,935
Grand totals, all ports .....	7,088	950,235

**JULIAN FIELD**  
Broker in Cottonseed Products  
and Fertilizing Materials  
ATLANTA, GA.

**JULIUS DAVIDSON**  
Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL  
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
Merchandise Brokers  
—AND DEALERS IN—  
Cotton Seed Products  
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
Aspegren & Co.)

The feature of the last week has been the fact that prompt crude oil of the new crop has been on the market for sale. The season is no doubt early because not only in Texas, but also in Georgia new crude has been made.

Evidently the crude oil mills realized that they would soon have crude oil to ship, as there have been considerable offerings of especially September and October deliveries. This pressure to sell crude carried the market down from 24c. to 23c. in the Southeast in the face of an advancing cotton market and a general advance in lard, tallow and other fats. Tuesday 29½c. was the best bid for September oil, and 30½c. was paid on Wednesday, while larger quantities changed hands at 30@30½c.

The demand for oil from compound lard makers continues very good, while the European demand is still not as good as sellers would like to see it. Still, the situation over there seems to be improving, and as spot goods are being gradually consumed, quotations are being marked up and stocks reduced so that some time sooner or later the foreigners will have to replenish their stocks and their markets will get to be more on a parity with ours.

Produce Exchange prices at 12:30 p. m. today were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August, 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked; September, 30c. bid and 30½c. asked; October, 30½c. bid and 30¾c. asked; November, 30½c. bid and 30¾c. asked; December, 30½c. bid and 30¾c. asked; January, 30½c. bid and 30¾c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 33c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 33c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 7½d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, new crop, October, November and December, 23½c.

## PROCTER &amp; GAMBLE VISIT N. C. R. CO.

Dayton, Ohio, August 19.—(Special.)—Remarkable as an instance of neighborly spirit between the people of two cities, and as an example of the willingness of modern manufacturers to learn from the success of others, was the visit to Dayton to-day of 1,000 employees of the Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati. They came to visit the model factory of the National Cash Register Company and to learn something of the novel methods in vogue there. The N. C. R. Company gave a dinner to the visiting workers and their wives and children, over 1,500 people in all.

The visit of the Cincinnati workers was a part of the celebration of the thirty-seventh semi-annual profit-sharing of the Procter & Gamble Company. Twice each year this concern divides among its workers a share of the profits which their work has created. At the time of the distribution of these dividends a celebration is always held. In winter this takes the form of a mass meeting, and in summer an excursion is arranged to some nearby place of interest, the visit to Dayton combining the features of a pleasure outing and an educational trip.

The excursionists came to Dayton this morning in two special trains over the Big Four and the C., H. & D. From the station they were taken in special cars to the N. C. R. factory, where elaborate preparations had been made for their entertainment. For an hour and a half parties of the visitors, in

charge of one hundred special guides, were conducted through the big factory and its extensive grounds, studying the methods of manufacture and the Welfare Work in vogue there. The visitors were much interested in landscape gardening, their own factory buildings being surrounded with lawns and gardens and overgrown with luxuriant vines. The bath rooms maintained by the Dayton Company for its employees were another attraction for the soap-makers.

After the inspection of the factory, the visitors were entertained at an illustrated stereopticon lecture in Welfare Hall, the factory dining room, where each day luncheon is served to 1,000 men and women.

Following the lecture, dinner was served to the 1,500 visitors. An elaborate menu had been prepared on short notice. The dinner was prepared and served by the Domestic Economy Department of the big Dayton factory. This department has charge of serving luncheon to the employees.

Dinner over, the Cincinnati visitors made a trip to the Dayton Soldiers' Home and other places of interest about the city. They returned to Cincinnati late in the afternoon.

Commenting upon the success of the excursion, Mr. W. H. Garrison, of the Cincinnati concern, said: "Our visit to-day to Dayton and Dayton's leading factory has been most profitable for our employees. They have had a chance to study new methods which enable them to do better work on their return. We hope the Dayton people will send some of their employees to visit us and make a study of the methods in vogue at our plant."

## OIL AND SEED TRADE IN MARSEILLE.

Consul Skinner furnishes the following report on importations of cotton oil and other oil-making material into Marseille, France, for the six months ending June 30 last:

The imports of American and other cotton oil and oil-making material received at Marseille during the first six months of 1905 confirm the expectations expressed in a previous report. The total receipts of oil-making material received during the six months amount to 237,236 tons, against 278,638 tons during the same period last year. This fact, together with the reports in regard to a shortage in the American cotton crop, have stiffened the local market, which at various times during the first half year has resold American cotton oil to American buyers, taking the higher profit resulting from the unusual situation.

While the market will doubtless have its ups and downs, the requirements of consumers will probably compel the continued importation of American oil, and make the receipts for the year very much higher than anything in recent experience. The import figures in detail are as follows, stated in tons:

Peanuts:		
Shelled .....	76,786	72,416
Unshelled .....	44,716	68,177
Linseed .....	7,652	8,530
Rape seed, etc. ....	786	1,362
Poppy seed .....	3,207	1,874
Castor seed .....	6,919	7,111
Cotton seed .....	7,593	7,420
Sesame seed .....	36,355	65,056
Copra .....	49,776	40,994
Palm kernels .....	2,288	3,443
Mowrah seed, etc. ....	1,158	2,255
Total .....	237,236	278,638

In the same period the arrivals of cottonseed oil aggregated 24,761 tons, against 10,842 tons for the first six months of 1904. Of this the United States contributed 24,705 tons in 1905 against 9,478 tons in 1904.

Southern Office and Works:  
Norfolk, Va.

## COTTON OIL &amp; FIBRE CO.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake,  
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 43 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

Land Title Bldg.:  
Philadelphia, Pa.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market generally is steady, but there are two weak spots in the situation and these are native steers and Texas. Packers are unable to interest buyers in late salting native steers at 15½c. and rather than accumulate them it is believed that they would sell at 15c. and there are intimations that some sales of native steers by regular packers have been made at 15c. No sales of Texas are reported, but they are being offered freely at 14½c. for heavy and 14¼c. for light and some packers would sell heavy and medium weights together at 14½c., but it is not known that they have as yet found a buyer even at this price. The fact that range cattle are now coming in freely is not a bull point on branded hides. Butt brands are steady at 13¾c. and Colorados continue quotable at 13½ to 13¾c. One prominent packer sold a lot of 1,000 August Colorados from Omaha at 13¾c., but this packer is offering May and June Colorados at 13½c. and might include July salting with them. No further sales of branded cows have been made at 13½c. and with increasing receipts of cattle this price is regarded as high. Some of the packers are sold ahead on heavy cows at 14¼c. and the market is steady at that price. Packers continue to be able to move their light native cows at 14c. and one firm has sold 4,000 at that price. No attempt is being made to obtain more than 14c. for light cows and most packers are still willing to sell ahead at that. Bulls continue in better demand and are stiffening up gradually. Packers are now holding their late salting native bulls at 11¼ to 11½c. Branded bulls are quoted 10 to 10¼c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—One of the local dealers has sold 4 cars of buffs at 13c. which are understood to have been bought by an Eastern union crop leather tanner. The market to-day on buffs is firm at 13c. and there are no bids here at over that figure. Some dealers are talking 13¼c. for buffs, but since the sale of 4 cars at 13c. noted above was effected. Some choice condition Indiana buffs on a good delivery have been sold at 13¼c. Most buyers, however, consider the market at present as top. Dealers here claim that bids of 12¼c. for all No. 2 buffs alone are being declined. It is reported that the Western sole leather tanners who were in the market last week would purchase further of 60 lb. and up. cows at 13c., but it is doubted if they would take any more of lighter average. Dealers are talking 13¼c. for 60 lb. and up heavy cows, but there have been no sales. Scattering lots of heavy steers are being sold at 13c. and dealers are having difficulty in getting any more than this price for ordinary hides. There is a firmer market on bulls in sympathy with the

packer market. Some choice lots of late receipt bulls are being held at 10c. flat, but some lots of Western bulls that are partly grubby are being offered at 9¾ and 8¾c. on selection. Receipts of all kinds of country hides are very light as dealers can only purchase in the country by paying fancy, or what might be considered speculative prices, and therefore some cellar hands have been laid off for the present.

**CALFSKINS.**—There is a good demand for Chicago city skins and as offerings of these are light they are being firmly held at 15¼c. and bids of 15c. for best collections are being refused. Outside cities are also in small supply and quotable at 15 to 15¼c. according to lots. Country skins are scarce and firm at 14½c., with best lots mostly held at 14¼c. Small lots of present receipt kips with veals included have been sold at 14c. Ordinary kips are offered at 13½c. and deacons are steady at \$1 and 80c.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market has developed considerable strength owing to the operations of outside buyers. Sales have been made of 4,300 Central Americans, etc., at 20c in bond for Panamas, which price is equivalent to an advance of about 1c. and the Ecuador in the lot brought 20½c. duty paid an advance of ¼c. from last sales.

**CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.**—One of the local packers has sold 3,000 butt brands and Colorados at 13¼c. The market is now about cleaned up and ahead on every variety. Bulls are stronger here and a sale of 1,500 on August salting has been made at 11½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The hide market keeps firm, but with very little business doing owing to the lack of supplies. Buyers here say it does not pay to go out into the country to purchase, as there are so few obtainable. A small lot of a few hundred cows was offered here to-day at 12½c., but the buyer refused them and made a counter bid of 12¼c. flat and 12½c. was his limit for car lots. Calfskins are firm and it is reported that the Baltimore city skins have been sold at \$1.55 for all weights of 5 to 12 lbs. Further reports from the Nijni Novgorod fair are that all the calf, colt skins and horse hides have been sold and that offerings were unusually light. Goat skins advanced.

**GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.**—Market continues nominally strong with but little trading owing to scarcity of hides in butchers' hands. Sharp competition leaves very few hides. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lb. up, 14@11½c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lb. up, 10@10½c.; No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 10½@10¼c.; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 9½@9¾c.; No. 1 native bulls, 8@8¼c.; No. 2 native bulls, 7@7¼c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

**CALFSKINS (Trimmed).**—Calfskins are

firm; no accumulations and butchers free sellers. 5@7 lb., 95c@1; 7@9 lb., \$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lb., \$1.40@1.50; kips, 12 lb. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80c. 15c. less per piece on No. 2, and 20c. less on No. 2 kips.

**CALFSKINS (Untrimmed).**—No. 1, 7@15 lb., 12@12½c.; No. 1, 15 lb. up, 9@10c.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

## Leather.

The recent lull in trade in side upper and calfskins seems to have been broken as the improvement noted yesterday continued to-day and some good sized sales were made to buyers who two or three weeks ago gave out that they had covered. Local tanners here advanced light union sole to 30c., but they did this before and afterwards sold at 35c. The fact that some head officials of the U. S. Leather Co. were here to-day and also the heads of two large Eastern union sole tanning firms has given rise to rumors that there may be some further "absorption by the packers" and that the trend of events is that way and that some important deals may be consummated in the near future is confidently believed. The proposed advance to \$4 for Regal and Emerson shoes will be a boon to the shoe trade.

Chicago horsehide market, \$3.75@3.80.

## SOFT SODIUM SOAP.

A solution of sodium soap in water is heated and thoroughly incorporated with a suitable fat, such as coconut-oil, which is added little by little so as to obtain the proper admixture. The mass is stirred well while cooling, and the resulting cream-like product can be put up in collapsible metal tubes.

## FREE TO BUTCHERS.

The National Provisioner is in receipt of a communication from C. S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt., which authorizes it to say to readers who are engaged in the butchering business, that if they will send him a postal card with their name and post office address thereon and say that they saw this notice in The National Provisioner, he will enter their names on his list of customers and send them free, post-paid, from time to time as issued, his hide bulletins, which give the ups and downs of the market on beef hides, calf skins, horse hides, tallow, bones, cracklings, etc. Mr. Page has been in the hide and skin trade for more than fifty years, and has the reputation of being responsible and reliable.

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES  
and SKINS would do well  
to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

## CINCINNATI PROVISION EXPORT CO.

401 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati  
214 Produce Exchange, - New York  
Exporters of Pork Products  
Lard a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited.

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer | Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Food

## HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED  
ROCK SALT will bring more money on account  
of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime  
in RETSOF; just the pure salt supplied by Na-  
ture. We merely crush and screen to meet the  
requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads  
evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured  
uniformly; the salt can be used several times,  
thus making it the most economical we know of.  
That we are never too old to learn is exempli-  
fied by the following: A hide man who had  
used evaporated salt for many years was in-  
duced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides  
with RETSOF and a pack of same number with  
evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with  
RETSOF had increased in weight 24 lbs. more  
than the other pack.  
If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar  
trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.





## CHICAGO SECTION



Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending August 19 averaged 6.39 cents per pound.

A well regulated packinghouse is not complete without "Doc," the government inspector. He —

The Independent Packing Company commenced killing in its new plant Monday and everything went along smoothly and satisfactorily in every way.

W. E. Skinner, general manager International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, would like to hear from those who wish to take the Portland Live Stock Special September 9th.

Cape Town (S. A.) interests have contracted for sixty thousand head of Mexican cattle, and will commence shipping about September 1. It is also stated that several packinghouses will be built at the various large centers in South Africa.

George W. Howard, an old-timer around "The Yards," was buried from his home in Hyde Park, Monday afternoon last. Mr. Howard was one of the oldest hog traders in the yards and was held in the highest estimation by everybody connected therewith and by the trade generally.

Mayor Dunne got what the Chicago Automobile Club would call a "touch of high life" out in Evanston, Sunday. His "chiffonier" had "de wind wit him" and blew into the arms of a cop—over the speed limit. They had \$10 less to haul back to Chicago. Another furious auto driver added to the list.

John M. Wanner, formerly superintendent Hammond Packing Company, Hammond, afterwards with S. & S., and latterly with the Hammond Company, Chicago, has resigned, to enter into a new business, of which notice will appear in these columns later. Mr. Wanner is a first-class all-round packinghouse man.

Prof. Paul Milyoukov (pronounced Milwaukee) has been arrested in Russia for having too liberal ideas, and stands a show for Siberia. He was at one time connected with the Chicago University where that nebular hypothesis got a bat in the neck the other day. Nebular hypotnesis, for the benefit of the uninitiated, is a packinghouse by-product dug up by a fellow named La-place, 41st street and Ashland avenue.

H. W. Haislip, for many years with Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and latterly their stock yards representative (with office and exhibit at 17 Exchange avenue), died Tuesday morning after an operation for bladder trouble. Mr. Haislip was a man of sterling qualities and highly respected by everybody who knew him. His unexpected (he was supposed to be improving most satisfactorily) death came as a great shock to his family and friends.

During the International Live Stock Exposition, December 2d to 9th, inclusive, there will be daily sales of pure-bred breeding cattle, hogs and sheep. These sales will be in buildings on the same grounds as the exposition. The Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled and Polled Durham Associations will have sales under the control of their associations. For catalogues and full particulars address the secretaries of the respective associations. Three of four pure-bred sheep associations are desirous of having a sale during the exposition, and some swine associations expect to have a sale of their respective breeds. Some of the best productions will be offered in these sales, and you should get in touch with them through the various secretaries. There will also be sales of stallions and mares of the draft horse type.

The International Live Stock Exposition, 1905, has issued the following rules for dressed carcasses:

Rule 83. Every available improved method will be used by the exposition management to secure the humane slaughter of animals, and the best possible condition for the resulting dressed carcasses. To this end the facilities offered by some of the great pack-

inghouse establishments will be used, and carcass prizes will be awarded in their cooling rooms.

Rule 84. Exhibitors of animals entered for slaughter and the dressed carcass competitions must, when requested, deliver said animals into the charge of the general manager, who shall direct their care, food and shrinkage, in accordance with the requirements of the case. Interference on the part of the exhibitor with animals thus delivered will be summarily dealt with.

Rule 85. Judges of fat carcasses in competition are instructed to prefer the attractiveness of carcass, percentage of high class meat to total carcass, quantity and quality of flesh and fat.

A great deal has been said in the Chicago daily papers about the Independent Packing Company and the Western Packing Company preparing to give the so-called "Beef Trust" a fight for their whiskers. Nothing could be said more ridiculous and nothing so unfair of and disgusting to Messrs. James S. Agar, Oscar F. Mayer, James Ronan and J. C. Dahmke, of the "Western," and Messrs. P. Brennan, Eli Pfaelzer, Pearse and Hess, of the "Independent"—all clean, clever business men who have proven themselves such and who hold the respect of the members of the older and bigger concerns in the packing business. It is positively embarrassing to such men to be jammed unceremoniously into such a false position and practically held up to ridicule by the daily papers without the slightest opportunity to protest. These men are respectable business men and gentlemen, not fools, stool pigeons or scapegoats. If anything further was needed to convince anybody what a farce the prosecution of the so-called "Beef Trust" is, it was handed out Monday evening and Tuesday morning by the dailies.

In order to be successful you must know your business. Look over the list of textbooks in all packinghouse and allied lines offered in our semi-annual book sale on page 10.

**HENRY DUMMERT**  
218 La Salle Street  
CHICAGO  
Broker and Commission Merchant  
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.  
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

**JAMES A. CANNON**  
1102 Mallery Building CHICAGO  
Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

**ZACHARY T. DAVIS**  
ARCHITECT  
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO  
Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

**FRED K. HIGBIE**  
COMPANY  
941 RAILWAY EXCHANGE  
CHICAGO

**GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING**  
**Crude or Refined Cotton Seed Oil**  
Our Connections Include Best Oil Mills in  
**TEXAS—LOUISIANA—MISSISSIPPI**

Libby, McNeill & Libby are justly proud of an unsolicited testimonial which has appeared in English papers and which says: Messrs. Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in informing you that I to-day opened a tin of "Libby's" beef which had been in my possession for about twelve years, and that, finding the meat in perfect condition, I partook of it with enjoyment.

Yours faithfully,

HY. JNO. WEBB.

#### ARCHITECT DAVIS BUSY.

Architect Zachary T. Davis, of Chicago, has been retained to prepare plans for three packing plants, one to be built in Illinois, one in Michigan and the third in Europe. Each plant will comprise five and six buildings and cost \$300,000.

#### GERMANY'S FLIGHT.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," in a recent issue says: "Thanks to our hasty agrarian policy, the prices of cattle and, consequently, also of meat, have reached such a height that they almost amount to a national calamity. The subsistence of large masses of the people is already being seriously affected by the present high prices of meat. Under these circumstances, the warning addressed by the 'Allgemeine Fleischerzeitung' to the Government is a very timely one. The paper named states:

"The complaints of the public are simply becoming furious; for not only are the poorer classes heavily oppressed, but even the wealthy are already keenly feeling the effect of the high prices. It is, however, worst of all for the butchers, who not only make no profit, but are also hard pressed by their customers on account of the high prices. Even in the year of the meat famine (1902) the prices of cattle were not as high in Germany as they are to-day. The high prices are due to various causes. The home production of cattle has suffered owing to the scarcity of fodder; but also in the neighboring countries, Austria and Denmark, the production of live stock has fallen off for the same

reason, and imports have decreased both on this account and also on account of the restrictions in importation. Further, the burdens imposed on the trade by the meat inspection legislation, and particularly by the warranty regulations, have considerably increased. A facilitation of importation would most certainly have the effect of mitigating the present high prices of meat. Even the removal of the useless, not to speak of injurious and costly, quarantine on Danish cattle would greatly increase the imports. Why should what is possible in connection with Austrian cattle not be allowed in connection with Danish? As regards pigs, the opening of the Russian frontier would doubtless effect a very considerable reduction in prices. The question of the supply of meat is all the more serious, that the new customs tariffs have, in addition, raised the import duties to a great extent. The butchers' guilds everywhere find themselves compelled to enter into discussions as to the steps to be taken to remedy the present trying state of things, which cannot continue in the long run."

"If the Government does not use every means in its power in order to reduce the price of pork—the principal meat-food of the poorer classes—the general discontent will only be increased thereby. Discontent, however, is known to be the best soil for fostering social-democratic agitation. Our semi-official organs will, of course, as they did three years ago, at once put forward the argument that there can be no question of a meat famine, as the raising of cattle had not yet been discontinued. For the rest, that the 'Allgemeine Fleischerzeitung' is not alone in its view of the situation is evident from a communication of our arch-agrarian contemporary, the 'Schlesische Zeitung,' according to which the Upper Silesian Association of Miners and Ironworkers have petitioned Prince von Bulow for remedial measures to be taken against the high meat prices ruling in that manufacturing district."

The Berlin Butchers' Guild has passed the following resolution:

"In order to combat erroneous impressions, the regular monthly meeting of the Berlin Butchers' Guild is compelled to issue the following declaration: The present prices for meat are higher than the very high prices which ruled in 1902, and the prospects of a reduction of these prices are very small. The meat trade is powerless to do anything in the matter and is as much affected as the consuming public by the heavy injury inflicted by this advance in prices, but owing to the scarcity of cattle ripe for slaughtering, it finds itself unable to avert this serious national and agricultural injury or its consequences, under which the trade is also acutely suffering."

#### AN ELABORATE COLD STORAGE PLAN.

The Panama Railroad Company soon will inaugurate a service in connection with its steamship line, which will enable it to transport fresh food products over 2,000 miles and deliver them into the hands of the consumer in a condition precisely the same as though they had been bought in the New York markets half an hour before.

Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad Company, is the author of this idea of supplying the 10,000 workmen now laboring on the Panama Railroad and canal, 2,000 miles away, directly from the New York markets, and in order to do so will create

## LOCKERS



EXPANDED METAL OR SHEET STEEL

Write for Catalogue

**MERRITT & CO.**  
1009 Ridge Ave., PHILA.

a system of cold storage on an unprecedented scale.

Mr. Shonts was in New York early this week conferring with several engineers on storage plant at Colon, the port at which the vessels of the line touch, and for storage houses along the line of the Panama Railroad on the other side of the Isthmus.

"It must be understood," said Mr. Shonts, "that there is nothing absolutely novel in the refrigerator system. It is exactly similar to that used by the Armour's, the Swifts and other great packinghouses.

"But the virtue of the system we are now introducing is that we shall put our great army of workers—our 10,000 men will soon be increased to 20,000—in direct touch with the New York markets. Then we shall be able to feed them from a New York table.

"The work is by no means at the beginning. One of our boats is already fitted with a refrigerator system. The other two are in process of being fitted out in the same way.

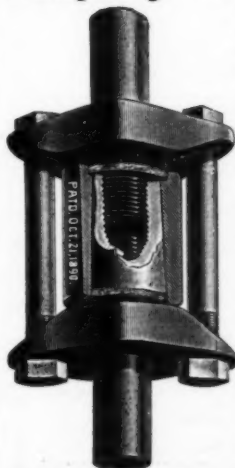
"These boats will carry the food to Colon, where we will have one of the biggest and most complete cold storage sheds in the country.

"The work does not end at Colon, however. We have just closed the contract for the construction of twelve large refrigerator ice house cars and in these we will convey the food along the road, so that the workmen at the remotest points will be in touch with the market in New York. Added to this will be a system of minor refrigerator houses along the line, where perishable goods can be stored for a considerable time and used as necessity may require.

"In a word, the employe 2,000 miles away will not have to depend on canned goods as a reminder of the things he used to eat in the United States, but will receive eggs, crackers, fish, meat and fruits, all the things that go to pieces in a tropical climate.

"I'd like to say more about this enterprise," continued Mr. Shonts, "but there is really nothing except that we are prepared to spend a great many thousand dollars for the comfort of our little army of faithful employees."

## THE Climax Ammonia Coupling



Has been in use over 13 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 6,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

**The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., AGENTS.**  
20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
C. D. Ferryth & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 23.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½c; 12@14 ave., 9½c; 14@16 ave., 9¼c; 18@20 ave., 9¼c; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½c; 6@8 ave., 6½c; 8@10 ave., 6¼c; 10@12 ave., 6¼c; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7c; 12@14 ave., 7c; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10c; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10½c; 10@12 ave., 9½c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10½c; 10@12 ave., 10½c; 12@14 ave., 10c; 14@16 ave., 10c; 16@18 ave., 10½c; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½c; 12@14 ave., 9½c; 14@16 ave., 9¼c; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½c; 18@20 ave., 10½c; 20@22 ave., 10½c; 22@24 ave., 10½c; 24@26 ave., 10c; 26@28 ave., 9½c; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½c; 6@7 ave., 6½c; 6@8 ave., 6¼c; 7@9 ave., 6½c; 8@10 ave., 6½c; 10@12 ave., 6½c; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7c; 10@12 ave., 7c; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12½c; 8@10 ave., 10½c; 10@12 ave., 9½c. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.70	7.72	7.70	7.70
October	7.80	7.80	7.77	7.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.75
October	8.77	8.87	8.77	8.87
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	14.20	14.20	14.15	14.15
October	14.22	14.30	14.22	14.30

MONDAY, AUGUST 21.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.67	7.77	7.65	7.77
October	7.75	7.85	7.75	7.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.67	8.77	8.67	8.75
October	8.75	8.85	8.75	8.82
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	14.10	14.27	14.10	14.22
October	14.25	14.30	14.25	14.30

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.77	7.85	7.75	7.85
October	7.85	7.92	7.82	7.92
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.77	8.87	8.75	8.82
October	8.85	8.95	8.80	8.92
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	14.22	14.40	14.22	14.37
October	14.22	14.47	14.27	14.42

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.87	7.95	7.87	7.92
October	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.90	8.95	8.87	8.95
October	8.97	9.03	8.95	9.00
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	14.50	14.52	14.50	14.50
October	14.50	14.57	14.50	14.57

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.93	8.00	7.95	7.95
October	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.02
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.97	9.05	8.97	8.97
October	9.02	9.12	9.02	9.05
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	14.55	14.82	14.55	14.57
October	14.57	14.75	14.57	14.60

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.97	8.05	7.97	7.97
October	8.05	8.12	8.05	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.97	9.02	8.97	8.97
October	9.07	9.10	9.05	9.05
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	14.75	14.87	14.75	14.77
October	14.65	14.85	14.65	14.77

SEE THE LIST OF  
**BARGAINS**  
ON PAGE 48

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 14.....	23,854	1,004	25,693	12,094
Tuesday, Aug. 15.....	7,949	1,762	20,399	10,422
Wednesday, Aug. 16.....	31,527	1,420	26,171	13,564
Thursday, Aug. 17.....	6,561	1,206	19,527	6,167
Friday, Aug. 18.....	1,925	451	13,067	8,548
Saturday, Aug. 19.....	495	414	9,556	5,236

Total last week.....	62,341	6,917	125,013	50,351
Previous week.....	60,303	7,358	98,412	54,826
Cor. week 1904.....	53,065	2,830	82,673	92,770
Cor. week 1903.....	72,003	6,754	114,574	102,238

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 14.....	4,841	32	9,129	—
Tuesday, Aug. 15.....	3,740	271	4,410	2,061
Wednesday, Aug. 16.....	6,311	9	9,631	2,371
Thursday, Aug. 17.....	6,395	219	7,203	692
Friday, Aug. 18.....	2,513	244	5,482	1,207
Saturday, Aug. 19.....	888	—	3,458	1,608

Total last week.....	24,697	775	39,313	7,969
Previous week.....	22,705	593	38,008	18,191
Cor. week 1904.....	20,517	326	19,726	48,641
Cor. week 1903.....	25,062	1,138	21,962	31,531

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets  
for week ending Aug. 19, 1905..... 300,000  
Week ago..... 314,000  
Year ago..... 297,000  
Two years ago..... 337,000

Total receipts for year to date, 15,020,000, against  
13,500,000 year ago and two years ago 13,452,000.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City,  
Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Aug. 19, 1905.....	177,400	283,800	133,300
Week ago.....	173,100	273,000	152,500
Year ago.....	139,300	223,600	170,900
Two years ago.....	174,400	268,900	176,500
Receipts for year to date last year.....	4,673,000	11,720,000	5,348,000
Receipts for same peri- od last year.....	4,467,000	10,497,000	4,787,000

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week end- ing Aug. 19 as follows:	
Armour & Co.....	22,000
Anglo-American.....	9,700
Continental.....	3,200
Swift & Co.....	16,700
Hammond & Co.....	3,500
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	4,800
S. & S.....	5,200
H. Hoar & Co.....	2,100
Robert & Onke.....	1,500
Other packers.....	14,000

Total.....	88,700
Left over.....	5,000
Week ago.....	66,100
Year ago.....	78,900
Two years ago.....	98,200

## AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Aug. 19, 1905.....	\$6.09
Previous week.....	5.96
Year ago.....	5.28
Two years ago.....	5.25
Three years ago.....	6.81

Estimated receipts of live stock week ending Aug. 26:	
Cattle.....	85,000
Hogs.....	120,000
Sheep.....	80,000

## AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Aug. 19.....	\$5.20
Previous week.....	5.05
Year ago.....	5.25
Two years ago.....	4.90
Three years ago.....	6.85

## CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.60@6.10
Common to good steers.....	4.35@5.25
Inferior to common steers.....	3.50@4.35
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.50@5.20
Fair to choice feeders.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@3.90
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.25@3.00
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.15
Bulls, common to choice.....	2.25@4.00
Calves, common to good.....	5.00@5.25
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.25@7.25

## HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$6.10@6.35
Good to choice butcher weights.....	6.10@6.20
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	5.95@6.15
Heavy packing.....	5.45@6.05
Light mixed.....	6.00@6.20
Good to choice 185@250-lb. weights.....	6.05@6.25
Choice to prime heavy.....	6.00@6.35
Poor to choice pigs.....	5.25@6.15
Governments, boars and stags.....	3.00@5.25

## SHEEP.

Export wethers.....	\$5.10@5.75
Fair to prime wethers.....	5.10@5.75
Ewes, good to prime.....	4.75@5.50
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	5.40@6.10
Culls, ewes, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.25
Bucks and stags.....	2.50@4.00
Spring lambs.....	6.00@8.00
Western lambs.....	6.25@7.75
Feeding lambs.....	5.25@6.35
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@6.25

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

## Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	15	@18
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@20
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@6
Corned Flanks.....	5	@5
Round Steaks.....	12½	@12½
Round Roasts.....	12½	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@8
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@7
Rollad Roast.....	10	@11

## Lamb.

Hind quarters, fancy.....	16
Fore quarters, fancy.....	12½
Stew, fancy.....	16
Stew.....	16
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

## Mutton.

Legs.....	10
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	10
Fore Quarters.....	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

## Pork.

Pork loins.....	12½
Pork Chops.....	12½
Pork Tenders.....	25
Pork Butts.....	12
Spare Ribs.....	7
Blades.....	5
Hocks.....	6
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	10

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	9
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	8@10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	2	@ 3½
Mixed Bones and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@10
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	50	@85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14	@15
Fowls.....	11	@11
Roosters.....	13	@ 7½
Springs.....	14	@14
Ducks.....	10	@11
Geese.....	8	@8

## Dressed Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	16	@16
Chickens.....	11	@11
Springs.....	13	@15
Ducks.....	10	@12
Geese.....	8	@8
Capons.....	15	@18

## Veal.

Choice.....	8½	@ 8
Good.....	7	@ 7½
Medium.....	6	@ 6½
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	11½	@12
Ribs, No. 2.....	8	@ 8½
Ribs, No. 3.....	5	@ 5½
Loins, No. 1.....	14	@14
Loins, No. 2.....	10½	@10½
Loins, No. 3.....	7	@ 7
Rounds, No. 1.....	7½	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	6	@ 6½
Rounds, No. 3.....	5	@ 5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	4	@ 4
Chucks, No. 2.....	3	@ 3
Chucks, No. 3.....	2	@ 2
Plates, No. 1.....	3	@ 3
Plates, No. 2.....	2	@ 2
Plates, No. 3.....	1	@ 1

## Butter.

Creamery, Prints.....	22	@22
Creamery, Extras.....	21	@21
Creamery, Firsts.....	19½	@19½
Creamery, Seconds.....	17	@17
Dairies, Choice.....	17	@17
Dairies, Firsts.....	17	@17
Dairies, Ladies.....	16½	@16½
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	15½	@15½
Renovated.....	15	@15

## Eggs.

Extras.....	21	@21
Prime Firsts.....	18½	@18½
Firsts.....	17	@17
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	13	@13



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5 @ 5 1/4
Native Cows	5 1/4 @ 5 3/4
Western Steers	5 3/4 @ 6 1/4
Good Native Steers	7 1/4 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good	6 1/4 @ 7
Heifers, Medium	6 @ 6 1/4
Hind Quarters	2c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	2c. under Straight Beef

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Cow Chucks	3 @ 4
Boneless Chucks	3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
Medium Plates	4 @ 5
Steer Plates	4 @ 4
Cow Rounds	7 @ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loin, Common	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loin, Medium	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loin, Good	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loin, Light	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loin, Heavy	14 @ 14 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	17 @ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Strip Loin	8 @ 8 1/2
Sirloin Butts	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulder Clods	8 1/2 @ 9
Rump Butts	4 1/2 @ 5
Rolls	8 1/2 @ 9
Trimming	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Shank	3 @ 3
Cow Ribs, Heavy	9 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Common Light	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, steer-native	9 1/4 @ 10
Loin Ends, cow	7 @ 7
Hanging Tenderloins	6 @ 6
Flank Steak	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Livers	3 @ 3
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	14 @ 14
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Fresh Tripe—Plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	3 @ 3
Brains	3 @ 3

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Light Carcass	7 @ 7
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8
Good Carcass	10 @ 10
Medium Saddle	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddle	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Rack	6 @ 6
Good Rack	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	3 @ 3
Sweetbreads	24 @ 24
Plucks	20 @ 20
Heads, each	10 @ 10

## Lamb.

Medium Caul	10 @ 10
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Saddle Caul	12 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddle	14 @ 14
Caul Lamb Rack	8 @ 8
R. D. Lamb Rack	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	3 @ 3
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddle	9 @ 9
Good Saddle	10 @ 10
Medium Rack	7 @ 7
Good Rack	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10
Mutton Steer	4 @ 4
Mutton Loin	10 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 @ 7 1/4
Pork Loin	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9
Tenderloins	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Spare Ribs	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Butts	4 @ 4
Hocks	4 @ 4
Trimming	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Tails	3 @ 3
Snouts	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	3 @ 3
Hog Plucks	2 @ 2
Neck Bones	3 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders	3 @ 3
Pork Hearts	24 @ 24
Pork Kidneys	24 @ 24
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10
Slp Bones	4 @ 4
Tail Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brains	3 @ 3
Backfat	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hams	11 @ 11 1/2
Calas	8 @ 8
Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bellics	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compressed Ham	9 @ 9
Large Compressed Ham	9 @ 9

## SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	6 @ 6
Viennas	7 @ 7
Frankfurter	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tongue	8 @ 8
White Tongue	8 @ 8
Minced Ham	8 @ 8
Prepared Ham	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
New England Ham	10 @ 10
Berliner Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Ham	11 @ 11
Oxford Ham	11 @ 11
Polish Sausage	6 @ 6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6 @ 6
Smoked Pork	6 @ 6
Veal Ham	6 @ 6
Farm Sausage	10 @ 10
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7 @ 7
Pork Sausage, short link	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Ham Bologna	7 @ 7
Special Compressed Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	16 @ 16
German Salami, New Dry	14 @ 14
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	9 @ 9
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C., New	17 @ 17
Italian Salami, New	17 @ 17
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

## Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	8 @ 8
Liver Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Head Cheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Vienna	8 @ 8

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. O. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per. doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.35
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.45
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per. doz.
1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

	Per bbl.
Extra Plate Beef	\$10.00
Plate Beef	9.50
Extra Mess Beef	9.50
Prime Mess Beef	10.00
Beef Hams	—
Rump Butts	9.00
Mess Pork	14.50
Clear Fat Backs	14.00
Family Back Pork	—
Beau Pork	12.25

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	6 @ 6
Lard, compounds	6 @ 6
Barrels	1/4c. over tea.
Half barrels	1/4c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4c. to 1c. over tea.
Cooking Oil, per gal.	36 @ 36

## BUTTERINE.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color	11 @ 11
No. 2, natural color	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
No. 3, natural color	14 @ 14
No. 4, natural color	14 @ 14
No. 5, natural color	15 @ 15
No. 6, natural color	16 @ 16

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@16 average	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14@16 average	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Fat Backs	7.87 1/2 @ 7.87 1/2
Regular Plates	7.87 1/2 @ 7.87 1/2
Short Cleats	1 @ 1

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. average	11 @ 11
Skinned Hams	12 @ 12
Calas, 6@7 lbs. average	8 @ 8
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	17 @ 17

Wide, 8@10 average, and Strip, 4@5 ave.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Wide, 10@12 average, and Strip, 5@6 ave.	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 ave.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	12 @ 12
Dried Beef Outsides	15 @ 15
Regular Balled Hams	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Smoked Balled Hams	17 @ 17
Balled Picnic Hams	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	20 1/4 @ 20 1/4

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	13 @ 13
Middles, per set	40 @ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	26 @ 26
Hog casings, free of salt	48 @ 48
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium wide sheep casings	60 @ 60
Imported narrow sheep casings	30 @ 30
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	6 @ 6
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	17 @ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.15 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.10 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.05 @ 2.05
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	17.00 @ 17.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	\$350.00 @ 350.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	35.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	42.50 @ 42.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	55.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thin bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	21.00 @ 21.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	7.90 @ 7.90
Prime steam, loose	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

## STEARINES.

Oleo, prime	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	8 @ 8
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	62 @ 62
Extra No. 1 lard oil	64 @ 64
No. 1 lard oil	67 @ 67
No. 2 lard oil	63 @ 63
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 55
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	55 @ 55

## TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	5 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	4 @ 4 1/2
White, "B"	4 @ 4 1/2
Bone	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
House	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glue stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	27 @ 27
Soap bbls., concn., 63@65% F. A.	1 @ 1
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1.00 @ 1.00

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.12 @ 1.12
Barrels, oak	92 @ 95
Barrels, ash	85 @ 87 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.50 @ 22.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.46 @ 1.46
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	8.25 @ 8.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.85 @ 2.85
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.25 @ 1.25

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Native steers, good to choice.....	\$5.15@5.50
Native steers, medium to fair.....	4.30@ 5.10
Native steers, poor to ordinary.....	3.50@ 4.25
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50@ 4.00
Good to choice steers last year.....	5.00@ 5.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs....	@\$8.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	\$6.75@ 7.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs..	5.00@ 6.50
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@ 3.75
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 3.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs..	\$8.50@9.00
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 8.25
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@ 5.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.25

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@\$6.65
Hogs, medium.....	@ 6.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.50@ 6.85
Pigs.....	@ 7.00
Roughs.....	5.75@ 6.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 7 1/2

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Native, com. to fair.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair Texas.....	6 @ 7
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 7
Choice cows.....	@ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6 1/2
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	@ 5 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	14 @ 14 1/2

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb....	9 1/2 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	@ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8 @ 8 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 9

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Spring lambs, culls.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 10 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 10
Sheep, culls.....	8 @ 9

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Smoked shoulders.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 @ 12 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/2 @ 13
Dried beef cuts.....	13 @ 12 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut,	
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 in. and over, steers, first	
quality per ton.....	300.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	50 @ 60c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	30 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	9 1/2

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tea, or	
bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, Nos. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20	21 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17 1/2	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	15	18
Mace.....	42	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 @ 5 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.05
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40

Heavy branded kips.....	1.85
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Spring, d. p., 3@3 1/2 lbs. each.....	30 @ 35
Spring, d. p., 4 lbs. and over.....	15 @ 25
Old Western, average best.....	@ 17
Old Western, mixed, fair to good.....	15 @ 16
Old Western, poor.....	13 @ 14
Spring Chickens—Philadelphia, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Pennsylvania, choice to fancy.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Pennsylvania, fair to good.....	13 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, choice to fancy.....	@ 14
Western, dry-picked, fair to good.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, choice to fancy.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, fair to good.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Southern, scalded.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls—No. Ind., Ill. & Iowa, dry-picked.....	@ 12 1/2
So. Indiana and Illinois, dry-picked.....	@ 12
Other South'n & South'n, dry-picked.....	@ 12
Western, scalded, medium size.....	@ 12
Southern & Southwestern, scalded.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Western & Southern, poor to fair.....	10 @ 11
Old cocks, per lb.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Spring Ducks—Long Island & Eastern.....	@ 17
Pennsylvania & Virginia, per lb.....	14 @ 16
Western, per lb.....	@ 12
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.85
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.15
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 1.62

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	@ 15
Southern & Southwest'n, per lb.....	@ 14 1/2
Fowls—Western, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 13
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Southern, per pair.....	@ 50
Spring, per pair.....	@ 40
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	@ 1.00
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.00 @ 2.05
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @ 14.00
Bone black, discard sugar house del.	
New York.....	15.00 @ 20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.00 @ 2.05
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	1.95 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia,	
per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Asontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00 @ 2.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	
spot.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs..	
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	
ment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@40 p. c.,	
less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to ar-	
rive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.23 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	
p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 30 p. c., per unit, S. P.	
.....	.30 @ .40



See Page 48 for Business Opportunities





## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 23.

**CATTLE**.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 51,551; a week ago, 53,360. Total last week, 62,341. Daily arrivals this week were: Monday, 26,216; Tuesday, 12,335; Wednesday, estimated 15,000. Although the offerings at the opening of the week were quite liberal, the proportion of good cornfed steers was small, and these sold readily at strong prices. Tops, Monday, reached \$6.15, and the good steers sold mainly at \$5.40 and upward. Western range cattle are coming freely but are meeting with active demand from the killers and prices this week show no material change. The bulk of the double wintered Texas from the northwest ranges are selling at \$3.90@4.15. Some Montana and Dakota Natives of strong weight and good quality sold up to \$4.50, and one fancy lot of Angus steers from the North Dakota range brought \$5, another lot at \$4.90. The throw-outs and rough cattle are going largely at \$3.25@3.50, feeders principally \$3.50@3.75 for Westerns, and choice Natives around \$4. The market to-day was 10@20c. higher, with an average advance of 15c. Cow stuff and range cattle also advanced. Buyers were in the saddle early looking for good cornfed Natives, and everything of this description sold readily at the opening of the market. Exporters bought freely on better foreign cable. Most of the good steers sold to-day at \$5.10@5.60, a liberal number at \$5.65@5.90, and tops at \$6.30 for two loads of Shortorns and Herefords averaging about 1,580 lbs. Country advices indicate small supplies of cornfed steers, and this kind are expected to sell higher in the near future, but common grass Natives such as are meeting with competition from the Westerns are likely to sell lower.

**HOGS**.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week have been only moderate. Monday's supply was rather above the amount estimated and the market was mostly 10c. lower. Tuesday's receipts fell off considerably and the market regained a good share of the decline of Monday. To-day, Wednesday's receipts estimated at 15,000 which was about 10,000 less than the trade expected. The demand was fairly good to-day from all sources, shipping orders being fairly large. Prices were 5@10c. better than yesterday's average. A large proportion of to-day's receipts were heavy packers and ordinary mixed hogs, the supply of the better grades being quite light. The best light weights sold up to \$6.40, with the bulk of the light and medium weight shippers going at \$6.25@6.35. Provision market was active and higher, and yet the hog market closed weak with a good many hogs unsold. Our information is to the effect that the supply of matured hogs will be light for some time to come at least. In view of this fact we can see nothing to cause any permanent break in prices. Packers seem to have control of the provision market and are holding prices firm. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best selected bacon grades, \$6.30@6.40; good to best medium and heavy weight shippers, \$6.25@6.35; mixed grades, \$6@6.25; good to best heavy packers, \$5.80@6; rough heavy packers, \$5.65@5.75; pigs, \$5.50@6.25.

**SHEEP**.—Receipts of sheep and lambs are quite a little heavier this week than last, but light receipts and other markets created a very strong demand. Under liberal supplies Tuesday values declined 20@40c. on Native

lambs, Westerns dropping 10@15c. Western sheep were about 10c. lower and Native sheep from 10@25c. below last week's quotations. With a moderate supply to-day and stronger markets throughout the country an improvement is noted, and everything now points to a sharp rise in values the latter part of this week. Good to prime Native lambs are now worth \$6.75@7.50, Westerns selling at about the same notch. Culls to a medium class of lambs at \$5@6.50, with Western lambs selling to feeders at \$6.25@6.45, the packers being good buyers for the same class of lambs. Prime light weight Native sheep, that is ewes, at \$5.25, handy yearlings at \$5.75@6, heavy weights \$6.25@5.50. Choice Western wethers \$5.35@5.50, ewes at \$5@5.25, yearling wethers \$5.50@5.85. Oregon ewes were taken for breeding account to-day at 5c., and good to choice Native ewes for the same account are going at \$4.10@5.25. Feeding ewes almost impossible to obtain, sell readily at \$4.75, while feeding yearlings are worth \$5.25@5.50, and feeding ewes at 4c. a lb.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Aug. 22, 1905.

The range cattle season seems to be fairly on and for the past ten days or two weeks fully three-fourths of the receipts have been from the ranges of the northwest. On account of the comparatively small percentage of native corn fed cattle the market has been active and strong on anything of this kind and prices are all of 10@15c. higher than they were at the close of last week. Choice 1,450-pound beefs have sold up to \$5.60 and the big bulk of the trading has been at prices above the \$5 mark.

Western range beefs have not fared so well and the trend of prices has been lower right along. Values are about 10@15c. lower than last week on the general run of range beefs, good to choice rangiers selling at \$3.90@4.40, with fair to good grades at \$3.50@3.90 and the common to fair grades around \$3.00@3.40. Range cows have suffered rather more than the beef steers and prices are 15@25c. off so far this week. Strictly good fat cows and heifers are selling at \$2.75@3.25, with fair to pretty good kinds at \$2.30@2.70 and canners and cutters around \$2.00@2.25.

While the trade in beef and butcher grades has been of a rather unsatisfactory character there has been quite a little improvement in the trade in stockers and feeders. It becomes more and more apparent every day that there is going to be a world of all kinds of feed this fall and inquiries for feeders are coming in rapidly. Just at present the demand is for the good weight steers to go on feed at once. Prices on these are generally stronger than a week ago, good to choice stock of this kind selling readily at \$3.60@4.00. The lighter and commoner grades are not so much sought after, but sell around \$3.00@3.50, with the common to fair grades rather dull around \$2.25@3.00. Last week over 6,000 head were shipped out and indications are that there will be a still heavier business this week.

Receipts of hogs have been fair, but by no means excessive, while the quality of the offerings has hardly been as good as two or three weeks ago. There has been no falling off in the demand, but prices have shaded off on all grades. Weight cuts comparatively little figure, although the light and butcher grades still have a shade the best of it. Quality is the main consideration with all classes of buyers and for this reason the range of prices appears to be widening out some. To-day with about 7,200 hogs there prices were steady to easier, tops bringing \$5.95 and the bulk of the trading being around \$5.82@5.85, as against \$5.85@5.95 one week ago. There is a good healthy undertone to the market.

Sheep supplies have been heavy and the

bulk of the offerings have been fat enough for the killers. This has been rather unfortunate as killers have been able to pound the market 15@25c., while feeder buyers have been unable to get as many as they wanted. The market has ruled strong for anything at all desirable in the way of feeders, either old or young stock right along. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.75@7.25; yearlings, \$5.15@5.50; wethers, \$4.90@5.25, and ewes, \$4.50@4.90. Feeder lambs are selling at \$5.75@6.15; feeder yearlings, \$4.75@5.00; feeder wethers, \$4.25@4.50, and feeder ewes, \$3.50@3.85, with breeding ewes at \$4.00@4.50.

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 22, 1905.

Receipts of cattle at the five markets for the first two days of the week aggregate about 90,000 head, but as there was an evident scarcity of good to prime medium and heavy beefs, prices on this class show a good gain over the close of last week. Prices here to-day ruled 10 to 20c. higher than last Friday, good to choice steers being quotable at 5.10@5.60, and prime at \$5.75; common to fair short-fed grassy styles, \$4.25@5.00. Demand was very strong and packers could have used many more than were offered. The trade in cows and heifers showed a 10 to 15c. advance to-day, making an advance of 15 to 25c. over the close of last week. Bulls and veals were about steady. There was much activity in the trade for stock and feeding cattle as the country inquiry is very strong, and the supply thus far this week has been inadequate to meet the requirements of the trade. In consequence of the strong competition prices show a general gain of 15 to 25c. over the close of last week on the most desirable offerings, while the common to fair qualities are 10 to 15c. higher on the most desirable offerings, while the choice feeding steers weighing from 800 lbs. upward, yet there is also a strong inquiry for the better qualities of light weight steers. Stock cows and heifers are 10 to 15c. higher than last week, but stock bulls are of slow sale at last week's low range of prices.

The hog market is fluctuating within a comparatively narrow range, but the tendency is lower, and it is the consensus of opinion among the trade that prices will go sharply lower, as soon as the present provision deal is worked off. Prices to-day ranged from \$5.90@6.15, with the bulk at \$5.95@6.10, which is a little below the extreme high point of the season. Demand continues very strong here and packers could use many more than are coming.

The trade in sheep is quite settled, prices showing very little change. Lambs to-day sold up to \$7.25; yearling at \$5.25@5.50, and wethers and ewes at \$5.00@5.10.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Aug. 25, 1905.

Cattle receipts this week were 53,700; last week 58,700; same week last year 53,500. Demand has been greater than supply of any class of cattle this week. Cornfed steers, all grades of she stuff, 15@25c. higher; grass Westerns and quarantine steers, 10@15c. higher; veals, 25@50c. higher; country grades, 25@35c. higher. Trade active on all kinds. Top beef steers \$5.60; bulk, \$5@5.50; grass Westerns, \$3.40@4.35; quarantine steers \$3.10@3.75; dry lot heifers up to \$5.30; grass she stuff, \$2.30@3; canners, \$1.70@2.25; light veals, \$5@5.75, medium weight, \$4@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.25.

Hog receipts this week were 29,800; last week 29,700; same week last year 46,100. Hog prices average a nickel advance this week, although packers still claim all the hogs are being slaughtered at loss. Receipts here just about sufficient for requirements of fresh meat trade, and prices strongest of any Western market. Top to-day, \$6.20; bulks,

**THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.**  
**Fuller's Earth and Bone Black**  
 For Filtering Purposes  
 ALSO ALL FERTILIZER CHEMICALS  
 AND MATERIALS.  
 No. 80 Pine St., New York



\$6.05@6.15. More rough packers than last week.

Sheep receipts this week were 20,600; last week, 18,800; same week last year, 20,100. Lambs and muttons declined 10@15c. this week on only enough to resemble keeping in line with Chicago, as demand here is large and energetic. Top Utah lambs made \$7.20 Wednesday; fair to good ones \$6@7; yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; wethers, \$4.90@5.15; ewes, \$4.40@4.65; feeding and stock stuff, \$4@4.50.

Hides, shade lower; green salted, 10½@12c.; bulls, stags, 8½c.; glue, 6c.; green horse hides, \$3@3.25; dry flint butcher, 17@18c.; dry glue, 9c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	5,105	7,432	1,800
Cudahy .....	5,520	5,722	2,032
Fowler .....	1,501	—	969
Morris .....	4,676	3,683	3,912
Ruddy .....	761	—	—
Schwarzschild .....	5,135	5,566	3,503
Swift .....	5,637	5,425	4,961

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 21, 1905.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,132	2	1,372	29,200	7,005
Sixtieth street .....	661	65	3,271	2,184	—
Fortieth street .....	—	—	—	—	14,011
Lehigh Valley .....	6,308	—	—	—	—
Weehawken .....	2,242	—	—	80	—
Scatterling .....	—	65	75	44	3,200
Totals .....	11,343	132	4,724	31,568	24,516
Totals last week .....	9,818	141	8,220	29,308	28,677

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUGUST 21, 1905.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Georgie .....	425	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Minnetonka .....	375	—	1,600
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Louis .....	—	—	1,300
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Andrew .....	358	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Georgie .....	432	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka .....	375	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. St. Andrew .....	358	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Dominic .....	70	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgie .....	—	—	3,800
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric .....	—	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Georgie .....	—	—	1,008
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis .....	—	—	1,500
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Etna .....	—	—	1,500
C. Coughlin, Ss. Brooklyn City .....	100	—	—
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian .....	91	105	—
Total exports .....	2,584	1,113	10,350
Total exports last week .....	2,023	1,010	14,350

EXPORTS THIS WEEK.

From Boston .....	3,568	1,074	13,055
From Baltimore .....	850	—	1,004
From Philadelphia .....	1,002	—	1,400
From Portland .....	710	—	—
From Newport News .....	878	—	—
From Montreal .....	4,682	1,048	—
To London .....	4,678	635	6,790
To Liverpool .....	5,262	3,086	18,045
To Glasgow .....	2,016	—	—
To Bristol .....	665	162	—
To Manchester .....	997	251	—
To Antwerp .....	245	—	—
To Leith .....	250	—	—
To Para .....	70	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies .....	91	105	—
Total to all ports .....	14,274	4,239	24,805
Total to all ports last week .....	11,883	3,773	23,672

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 19:

### CATTLE.

Chicago .....	37,644
Omaha .....	13,580
Kansas City .....	30,937
St. Joseph .....	13,227
Cudahy .....	466
Sioux City .....	1,693
Wichita .....	126
New York and Jersey City .....	8,891
Detroit .....	972
Buffalo .....	6,650

### HOGS.

Chicago .....	85,700
Omaha .....	32,263
Kansas City .....	81,798
St. Joseph .....	27,296
Cudahy .....	4,767
Sioux City .....	22,191

Ottumwa .....	9,908
Cedar Rapids .....	8,206
Wichita .....	2,447
Bloomington .....	1,112
Indianapolis .....	26,495
New York and Jersey City .....	24,816
Detroit .....	3,105
Buffalo .....	22,100

### SHEEP.

Chicago .....	50,382
Omaha .....	18,194
Kansas City .....	10,665
St. Joseph .....	22,289
Cudahy .....	354
Sioux City .....	433
New York and Jersey City .....	31,568
Detroit .....	1,526
Buffalo .....	11,200

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	600	9,000	5,000
Kansas City .....	200	2,000	500
Omaha .....	—	6,500	1,000

MONDAY, AUGUST 21.

Chicago .....	33,000	20,000	24,000
Kansas City .....	13,000	5,000	5,000
Omaha .....	6,000	4,000	18,000

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.

Chicago .....	12,000	10,000	18,000
Kansas City .....	12,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha .....	7,000	7,000	10,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

Chicago .....	12,000	15,000	18,000
Kansas City .....	10,000	6,000	4,000
Omaha .....	5,000	4,500	5,000

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

Chicago .....	9,000	15,000	13,000
Kansas City .....	10,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha .....	6,000	5,500	2,000

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1905.

Chicago .....	3,000	12,000	6,000
Kansas City .....	4,000	4,000	2,000
Omaha .....	2,000	9,000	4,500

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats .....	10/	15/	20c.
Oil cake .....	6/3	7/	12c.
Bacon .....	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces .....	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	2M
Butter .....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow .....	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel .....	1/6	2/6	20c.
Beef, per tierce .....	2/	3/	20c.

## GENERAL MARKETS

### LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.20@8.40; city steam, \$8; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.45; do., South America, tes., \$8.75; do., do., kegs, \$9.75; compound, \$5.87½.

### HOG MARKETS, AUG. 25.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 12,000; strong to 5c. higher; \$6.00@6.37½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; steady; \$5.95@6.15.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,000; steady; \$5.80@6.10.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 4,500; steady; \$6.00@6.55.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; lower; \$6.15@6.40.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; active; \$6.45@6.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 2,600; 5@10c. lower; \$6.30@6.55.

### LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—Beef, extra, India mess, tierces, 80s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 66s. 3d.; shoulders, 34s.; hams, short, clear, 46s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 48s. 6d.; do., short rib, 51s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 48s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 48s.; backs, 44s. 6d.; bellies, 49s. Tallow, 23s. Turpentine, 46s. Rosin, common, 9s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime, western, tes., 39s. 6d.; do., American refined, 29-lb. pail, 40s. 9d. Cheese, white new, 54s.; do., colored, 55s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 40 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 27s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 7½d. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 5½d.; linseed (London), 38s. 9d.; linseed oil (London), 17s. 7½d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the week under review, the oleo and oil market has been quite active at a decline of one florin from last week. The packers on this side are well caught up with their orders and the demand from the other side has fallen off quite heavily. The stocks are still very small, both here and abroad, and it looks as if we would have a steady market.

Cotton oil during the past week has been very quiet, and little business has been done. Small lots for export have been sold, but the demand from the other side is very small, as foreign buyers do not believe the reported shortage in the cotton crop, besides they bought heavily some time ago, when prices were far below what they are to-day, and are consequently pretty well stocked up for some time to come.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The upward tendency of the hog products markets continued with the opening of the market. The hog receipts were moderate, and their prices 5c. higher. There are no new features beyond those outlined in our review in another column.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market is stronger and about ¼c. higher; sales 600 bbls. prime yellow August at 30c., and quite a little demand for August. "Call" prices; prime yellow, August, 30 ¼c.; September at 30 ¼c.; October at 30 ½c.; November at 30 ½c.; December at 30 ½c.; January at 30 ½c.

### Tallow.

Efforts are making to get bids of 4½c. for city, and, at which it is possible supplies could be had. The weekly contract deliveries of city, hhd., were made at 4½c. The Western and generally out of town markets are stronger than those in New York and because demands are more important upon them than, at present, prevailing here.

### Oleo Stearine.

Remains quiet; held at 9c., and bidding lower.

### Oleo Oil.

Rotterdam easy at 56@57 florins.

## "DICK" STEELS.

The Internationale Fleischer Zeitung (International Butcher Gazette) of Berlin, August 5 says that the exhibition of the firm of Friedr. Dick, Esslingen, Germany, in the annual trade exhibition at Freiburg created a sensation by the splendid arrangement and by the quality of the exhibited objects. In the centre of the immense and imposing exhibition hall Dick had an enormous exhibit beautifully decorated and not less than 400 samples of his famous butcher steels with the registered trade-mark "Pfeil" (Arrow). They are made in the most various styles, appropriate for all countries. The quality of all these steels had been tested by the reporter and was found to be extraordinarily good. Dick's knives created great interest, especially by their variety and by the special attention given to the handles in order to protect the user against any possible injury. Dick's new saws were not less admired in practical use. There were besides hundreds of other things in all kinds of sizes, illustrating in fact the remarkable 200-page catalogue issued by Dick. In great favor also was a little souvenir to visitors consisting of a miniature steel with a white horn handle. The firm of Friedr. Dick has certainly had a wonderful, steady and growing success since its establishment in 1877.

## RETAIL SECTION

### DROPPED DEAD.

While the shop was filled with customers, Arthur Squire, a butcher at A. Coyne's meat market, 8 Wells street, Chicago, fell to the floor Saturday night and died before a doctor could reach him. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death. He lived at 174 North State street.

### MISSING BUTCHER RETURNS.

James Friends, a butcher of Millerton, Pa., disappeared from that village last winter and until last week his whereabouts were unknown. Relatives sought to locate the man upon his disappearance but failing, he was given up as lost. The meat dealer returned to the village as suddenly as he had left. Mr. Friends has said nothing as yet to explain his strange absence.

### REQUIRE PERMITS.

Inspectors Maynard and Choate of the milk and meat inspection department of the Board of Health at Columbus, O., are acting under orders from the health officer to cause the arrest of any milk or meat dealer found selling either article without a permit. Permits should have been renewed on July 1, but dealers all over the city have neglected them. The health officer, tired of the tactics so long adopted, will take decisive action.

### AN OLD-TIMER.

Sunday was the 87th birthday of Samuel F. Woodbridge of North Cambridge, Mass., one of the pioneer Boston marketmen and old-time butchers. Mr. Woodbridge is still connected with the firm which bears his name, and occupies a stall in Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, although he relinquished all active participation in the firm's affairs several months ago, when he gave up his daily trips to Boston. The business is now conducted by his grandson and A. M. Thompson of Somerville.

### FREEZING-OUT A NEGRO.

For some time Milas Martin, a negro, has endeavored to engage in the butcher business in Selma, Ala. He ran a stall in the old market house, but upon the building of the new city hall and market, all the stalls were rented by white butchers and Milas was frozen out. He went to law trying to get a stall and finally a mandamus was issued compelling the market clerk to issue him a license to do a butcher business, but there was no stall for him in the market, so he set up a butcher shop within the police jurisdiction of the city, but just outside the city limits. A warrant was sworn out for him a few days ago for violating the market regulations. However, it was not thought the old law was suf-

ficient to handle the case and at the meeting of the city council held last Monday night, an ordinance was passed prohibiting the opening of any market anywhere in the city or within police jurisdiction except at the market house or the East End market. This effectually settles Milas, unless his attorney can find another loophole.

### BUTCHER ALLEGES COMBINE.

About 75 grocery and meat firms of Pueblo, Colo., have been made defendants in an action filed in the district court by S. S. Benson. Three separate causes of action are contained in the complaint.

In the first cause of action Benson says that he was engaged in the butchering business near Pueblo, and sold his beef at a profit of \$500 a month, but that he was not a member of the Pueblo Butchers' & Grocers' Retail Association. He had a contract with two members of the association for the sale of meat, but charges that the association took action to prevent the two customers from dealing with him because he was not a member of the association.

The second cause of action sets forth that owing to an agreement between the Butchers' association and the three ice companies in Pueblo, no ice can be sold to any firm not a member of the association and that the ice companies, by reason of this agreement, refused to sell him the ice necessary to the preservation of his meats.

In the third cause of action Benson alleges the defendants conspired to prevent members of their association from purchasing meat from him because he sold part of his meat to boarding houses and did not confine himself to retail dealers.

The complaint fills 20 typewritten pages and gives in detail price lists and agreements alleged to have been entered into by the firms named as defendants and also gives the rules and regulations which the plaintiff alleges governs the Retail Grocers' & Butchers' Association. The complaint alleges that the association has standing committees on finance, investigation and grievance; that the committee on price makes a minimum price and all members of the association sell their meats at this established price, and any member who sells for less forfeits certain sums of money, the fines increasing with each offense.

The plaintiff asks damages in the sum of \$35,000, which sum he claims to have lost through the action of the defendants.

Knicker—He's made a fortune by his pen.

Bocker—Novelist or poet?

Knicker—Neither. He's a pork packer.—Chicago Journal.

Keep up to date in your business. Text-books by the authorities in every field at special prices. See page 10.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

E. Flees has leased a butcher shop at Port Jervis, N. Y.

Harry B. Irwin has opened a butcher shop at Reading, Pa.

William Mieneck, a butcher, of Kansas City, Mo., is dead.

The Opera Meat Market at Bakersfield, Cal., was burned.

V. McCune, Fort Scott, Kan., has opened a new butcher shop.

D. W. Eittleman, Decatur, Neb., has opened a new butcher shop.

J. Horn, Mulhall, Okla., has sold his meat market to P. I. Tate.

Peter Hull, Chase, Kan., has sold his meat market to Frank Fallis.

Alfred Blanchard has opened a meat market at Whitman, Mass.

Daniel Deem has retired from the meat business at Reading, Pa.

Edwards & Bushnell will open a new meat market at Laurium, Mich.

Herman L. Fritts, butcher, Hudson, N. Y., has retired from business.

Benjamin Anderson has opened a new meat market at Dodgeville, Wis.

A. G. Buell, Chapman, Neb., has sold his meat market to E. Eastor.

Carrier & Burnett, Garnett, Kan., have opened a new butcher shop.

Fire destroyed the slaughter house of J. W. Hogan, at Mayfield, Cal.

Geo. Hill, Elmo, Kan., has sold his butcher shop to Schraeder & Elliott.

S. B. Howard, O'Neill, Neb., has sold his butcher shop to J. Miskimins.

C. M. Coon, Beatrice, Neb., has established himself in the meat business.

F. C. Uirich, Albion, Neb., has sold his butcher shop to H. C. Young.

Boyle & Fox will open a meat market at White Plains, N. Y., on Sept. 1.

H. F. Schneekloth, McClelland, Ia., has sold his meat business to P. Kilgor.

J. P. Riley, Schuyler, Neb., has sold his meat market to Kunkle & Vrua.

J. E. McNutt, Blue Springs, Neb., has sold his meat market to J. M. Smith.

An incendiary fire destroyed the meat market of John Tanner, at Cameron, Pa.

The meat market of J. A. Rothsten, Plummer, Minn., was burned Monday.

A. J. Schofield has purchased the Blue Front Market at Port Jervis, N. Y.

W. K. Brown, a prominent meat merchant of Charleston, S. C., died last week.

L. M. Woop has sold his butcher shop to Sell & Overhalt, at Cherryvale, Kan.

Wm. H. Roberts has sold his meat market to Pritchett & Dumas, at Waco, Tex.

Harry Jackson, Pekin, Ill., has sold the Palace Meat Market to Charles Hall.

Harry H. Yost, Sinking Spring, Pa., is erecting a building for a meat market.

E. Westenberg, Fort Worth, Tex., has purchased the meat market of Jesse James.

J. W. James has opened a butcher shop at Columbus, Ga.

George Rhode, Kutztown, Pa., has opened a new butcher shop.

Harry Perks is now sole proprietor of the meat market at Virden, Ill.

Geary & Tanner's meat market at Renova, Pa., was destroyed by an incendiary fire.

The death is reported of F. Kusche, a well known meat dealer of South Omaha, Neb.

T. M. Jones, Pawnee City, Neb., has purchased the meat market of T. M. Welch.

Fred Picknell has purchased the meat market of Begarly & Titus, at Champaign, Ill.

James Rezac, Rossville, Kan., has purchased the meat market of George Stroup.

J. R. Ringe, Kansas City, Mo., has sold his meat and grocery business to J. F. Gaier.

J. T. Englebrecht, Jefferson City, Mo., has purchased the meat market of J. I. Blaine.

J. J. Willwerding, Manilla, Ia., has purchased the meat business of Alfred Miller.

Hansen Bros., Randolph, Neb., have succeeded to the meat business of G. A. Hansen.

Fred Landian & Co., Blackfoot, Ida., have sold their business to the Pacific Meat Market.

Cook & Jackson have purchased the meat market of Keswater Bros., at Wynnewood, I. T.

J. H. Foralines has purchased the meat business of Knowles & Maus, at Texarkana, Tex.

Zeleny & Rumbaugh, Atkinson, Neb., have succeeded to the meat market of Anton Zeleny.

J. H. Glenn, Salina, Kan., has purchased the meat and grocery business of Kaffer & Geis.

McClung & Tiffets, Franklin, Neb., have succeeded to the meat business of Gilmore & Tiffets.

Edson & Waddell, Wellington, Colo., have sold their meat business to Harrison & Peters.

In a recent fire in Turon, Kan., the meat market of Copenhagen & Fesse was destroyed.

W. J. Greening, a butcher of Middletown, N. Y., was severely injured in a collision of carriages.

Whitmore & Brock, Coin, Ia., have been succeeded in the meat business by Whitmore & Shaw.

I. B. Brown, Topeka, Kan., has been succeeded in the meat and grocery business by Brown & Co.

Isaac J. Bloom, proprietor of a meat market at Pine Bluff, Ark., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Geo. E. Driedlein, White Sulphur Springs, Mont., has purchased the butcher shop of James J. O'Marr.

L. K. Devlin, Havre, Mont., has sold his wholesale and retail meat business to the Pioneer Meat Co.

Compton & Montgomery, Belle Plains, Ia., have been succeeded in the meat business by W. A. Montgomery.

A. F. Young, Seattle, Wash., has purchased a half interest in the meat and grocery business of G. W. Harvey.

F. M. Schultz has purchased the meat market and grocery store of Johnson & Johnson, at Forest Grove, Ore.

The City Market Packing Co., Spokane, Wash., has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Owing to the dissolution of the meat firm of Marshall & Hammar, Altoona, Kan., Mr. Marshall will continue the business alone.

William Heck, a butcher of Dallas, Tex., was found dead in bed, with a revolver in his hands, from which fact it is supposed he committed suicide.

#### PIG NEARLY CAUSED WAR.

A pig was once in a fair way to cause war between the United States and England. It ran wild in the Falkland Islands, according to London Truth, which tells the following story:

On one of the main islands is Stanley, where the governor and a few British reside. The islands produce grass, turnips and pigs. These pigs used to be much sought by American whaling captains. The governor always insisted that they were British property. The captains insisted they were wild pigs. During the Criméan war an American whaler appropriated a pig, and then put into Stanley. The governor classed the pig as British, and when the captain refused to give it up imprisoned him.

A few days later an American ship of war put into Stanley under the command of Captain Lynch. The captain, hearing that an American citizen had been clapped into prison by the governor, demanded his release, asking the governor, if unprepared to comply, to remove his women and children, as the town would be bombarded. The governor released his prisoner, and presumably the pig, and sent an account to the colonial office, and the British legation at Washington was directed to insist upon an apology.

Mr. Marcy, secretary of state, explained that Lynch was nervous because he had domestic trouble. Britain could not accept this excuse, but dropped the discussion, for with a war with Russia on her hands it was just as well not to get into hot water with the United States.

Possibly, Truth suggests the great international question of the pig is still undecided.

#### OLD MARKET DANGEROUS.

The old Round-Top Market, at St. Louis, one of the historic structures of the North Side, is in a dangerous condition since the storm Wednesday, and the Building Commissioner has placarded the walls to warn the public away. The building was condemned about six weeks ago, but was not considered dangerous until weakened by the high wind Wednesday. The Merchants' Terminal Association owns the market. Several tenants have received notices to vacate, and the building will be razed within a month.

#### THE PATH THE CALF MADE.

One day, through the primeval wood,  
A calf walked home, as good calves should;  
But made a trail, all bent askew,  
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,  
And I infer, the calf is dead;  
But still he left behind his trail.  
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day  
By a lone dog that passed that way;  
And then a wise bell-wether sheep  
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep  
And drew the flock behind him, too,  
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,  
Through those old woods a path was made;  
And many men wound in and out,  
And dodged and turned and bent about,  
And uttered words of righteous wrath  
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

But still they followed—do not laugh—  
The first migrations of that calf,  
And through this winding woodway stalked,  
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,  
That bent, and turned, and turned again;  
This crooked lane became a road,  
Where many a poor horse, with his load,  
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,  
And traveled some three miles in one;  
And thus, a century and a half  
They trod in the footsteps of the calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,  
The road became a village street;  
And this, before men were aware,  
A city's crowded thoroughfare;  
And soon the central street was this  
Of a renowned metropolis;  
And men two centuries and a half  
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand men  
Followed the zigzag calf about,  
And o'er his crooked journey went  
The traffic of a continent.  
A hundred thousand men were led  
By one calf near three centuries dead,  
They followed still his crooked way  
And lost one hundred years a day;  
For such reverence is lent  
To well established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,  
Were I ordained and called to preach;  
For men are prone to go it blind  
Along the calf paths of the mind,  
And work away from sun to sun  
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,  
And out, and in, and forth, and back,  
And still their devious course pursue,  
To keep the paths that others do.  
But how the wise old wood gods laugh  
Who saw the first primeval calf,  
Ah! many things this tale might teach,  
But I am not ordained to preach.

—National Live Stock Reporter.

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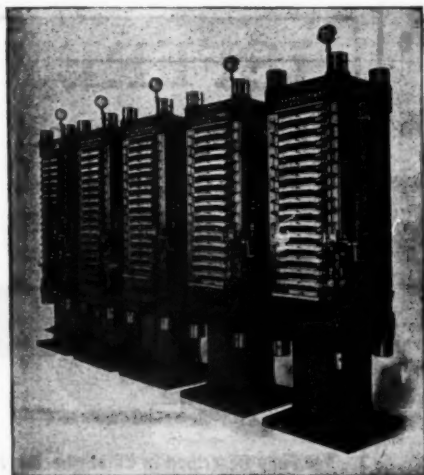
Cottonseed Oil Mill

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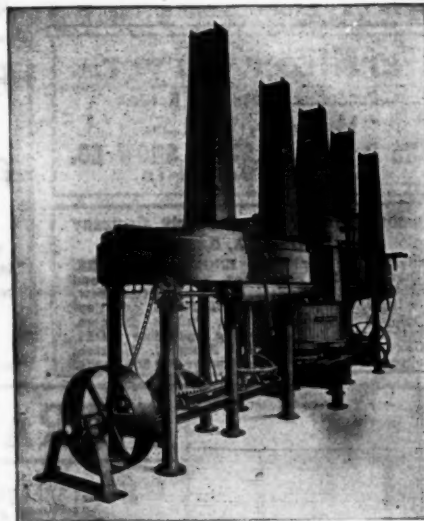
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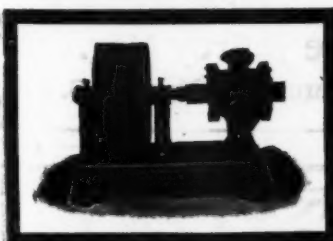
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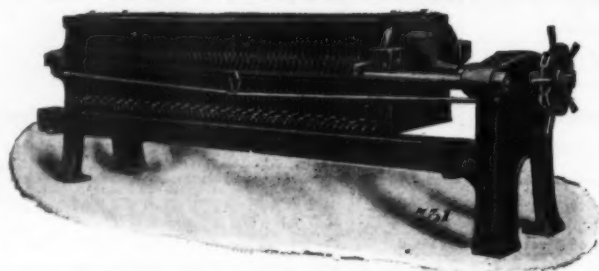
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**SEE PAGE 48 FOR LIST OF BARGAINS.**

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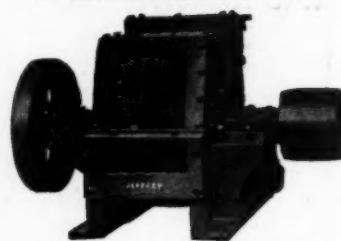
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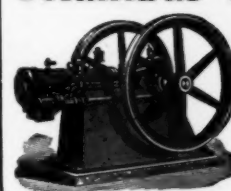
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Hurd, O. P.  
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.  
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Ottenheimer Bros.  
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## MEAT CUTTERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
S. Oppenheimer & Co.  
John E. Smith's Sons Co.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## MEAT MIXERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
S. Oppenheimer & Co.  
John E. Smith's Sons Co.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## MEAT SLICING MACHINES.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS.

American Blower Co.  
Sturtevant, B. F.

## MINERAL WOOL.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
U. S. Mineral Wool Co.

## MOTORS.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.  
Triumph Ice Mach. Co.  
Sturtevant, B. F., Co.

## OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, The.  
Taber Pump Co.  
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.

## PACKERS' SUPPLIES.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Higbie, F. K., Co.  
Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.  
S. Oppenheimer & Co.

## PACKING.

Jenkins Bros.  
**PAINT.**  
Standard Paint Co.

## PATENTS.

Wilson, H. B., & Co.  
**PIGS' FOOT SPLITTERS.**  
John E. Smith's Sons Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
S. Oppenheimer & Co.  
Wm. R. Ferrin & Co.

## PIPE FITTINGS AND TOOLS.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.

## PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

Agar Packing Co.  
Anglo-American Provision Co.  
Armour & Co.  
Armour Packing Co.  
Beck-Nut Packing Co.  
Dole & Pack Co., Jacob.  
Halligan, Thomas.  
Halstead & Co.  
Hammond, G. H., & Co.  
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.  
Kings & Co., Ltd.  
Libby, McNeill & Libby.  
Morris Nelson & Co.  
Morton-Gregson Co.  
Morrell & Co.  
N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.  
North American Provision Co.  
North Packing & Provision Co.  
Omaha Packing Co.  
Roesech & Sons, Charles.  
Rohr & Brother.  
Ruddy Bros.  
Schwarschild & Sulzberger Co.  
Stclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.  
Stern & Son, Joseph.  
St. Louis Dressed Beef & Prov. Co.  
Swift & Company.  
Trenton Abattoir Co.  
United Dressed Beef Co.

## POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

## PRESERVATIVES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## PRESSES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
The Boomer & Boeschert Co.  
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
S. Oppenheimer & Co.  
Thomas-Albright Co.  
Perrin, William R.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## PROVISIONS.

Adams Bros. Co.  
Beck-Nut Packing Co.  
Cincinnati Provision Export Co.  
Bower, John, & Co.  
Halligan, Thomas.  
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.  
Morrell & Co.  
Morton-Gregson Co.  
Natural Food Co.  
North American Provision Co.  
Reed's Sons, C. H.  
Roesech & Sons, Charles.  
Springfield, Provision Co.  
Wheeler Co., T. H.  
Zimmerman, M.

## PUMPS.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Lobee Pump & M. Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Wm. R. Ferrin & Co.  
Taber Pump Co.

## REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

American Linde Refrigeration Co.  
Automatic Refrigerating Co.  
Brunswick Ref. Co.  
Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Co.  
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.  
De La Vergne Machine Co.  
Fric Co., The.  
Hemington Machine Co.  
Triumph Ice Machine Co.  
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.  
F. W. Wolf Co.

## REFRIGERATING MACHINE SUPPLIES.

Creamery Package Mfg. Co.  
Triumph Ice Machine Co.  
F. W. Wolf Co.

## REFRIGERATING PIPE.

Creamery Package Mfg. Co.  
Triumph Ice Machine Co.  
F. W. Wolf Co.

## REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.

O. B. Comstock.  
Triumph Ice Machine Co.  
F. W. Wolf Co.

## ROOFING.

Bird, F. W., & Son.  
Standard Paint Co.

## SALT SODA.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## SALT.

Higbie, F. K., Co.  
International Salt Co.

## SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.

(See Pork and Beef Packers.)

## SAWS.

Athins, R. C., & Co.  
Hiles, O. A., & Co.

## SCALES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Chicago Scale Co.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Moneyweight Scale Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## SKEWERING MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

## SILICATES OF SODA.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## SKREWERS.

Brecht, B. S., Co.  
Higbie, F. K., Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## SPICES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Fischer Mills.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## SPICE GRINDERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
John E. Smith's Sons Co.  
S. Oppenheimer & Co.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.

Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Taber Pump Co.

## SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## SODA ASH.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## STEAM GAUGES.

Lankenheimer Co.

## STEAM TRAPS.

American Blower Co.

## SUPPLIES FOR BUTCHERS.

Allbright-Nell Co.  
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Higbie, F. K., Co.  
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Ottenheimer Bros.  
Perrin, W. R., & Co.  
Plumb, F. R.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## TANKS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Fisher, Theo., & Sons Co.  
Hammer Boiler & Tank Co.  
S.

